

# ATHLETIC

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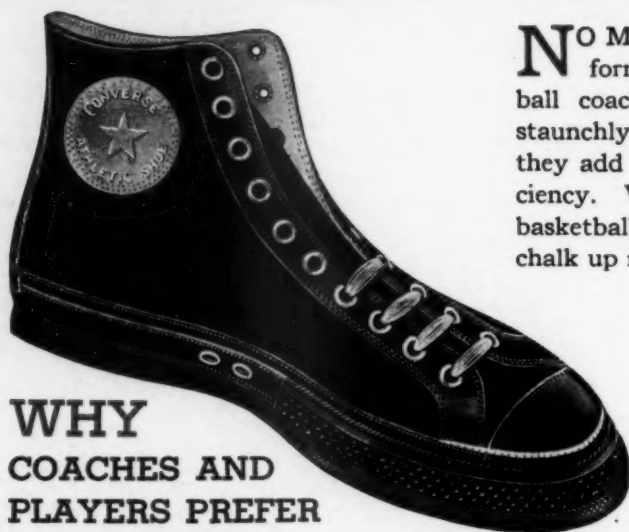
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1933-1934 Basketball Rules  
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Indiana University vs. Temple University at Philadelphia, January 2, 1934. Kehrt of Indiana trying to prevent a score by Rosan of Temple.

# Coaching the Pivot

By Harold G. Olsen  
Ohio State University

SO many requests have been received for additional copies of Mr. Olsen's illustrations for "Individual Defensive Play in Basketball," published last month, that reprints suitable for posting on bulletin boards are being prepared of that article and of the current article, "Coaching the Pivot." These may be secured by subscribers without charge by writing to The Athletic Journal.

Subscribers may also secure from The Athletic Journal without charge, as long as the supply lasts, reprints of J. Craig Ruby's officiating pictures illustrating "Legal and Illegal Maneuvers in Basketball," originally published in December, 1933. These reprints, suitable for posting on bulletin boards, are of value to player, coach and official.

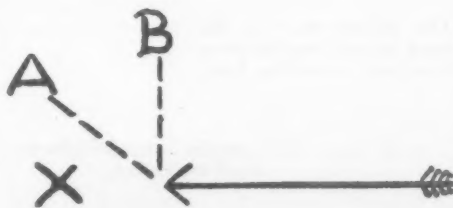
THE pivot is one of the finest maneuvers in basketball. It is not only good to look at; it is a maneuver which brings results. There are two main classes of pivots: first, the *reverse pivot* or rear turn, which is used by a player when he is confronted by an opponent; and, second, the *front pivot* or front turn, which is used to elude an opponent who is crowding closely from the rear.

The art of pivoting comes more natural to some players than to others, but it is largely an art or ability which may be acquired by diligent practice. It is only when the pivot becomes an instinctive or reflex action that it is of much value to the player using it. If a player with the ball when confronted by an opponent has to stop and think, he is usually too late. If he has developed the pivot to the point where he *instinctively* does a reverse pivot in a given situation, then he has a maneuver which stands him in good stead many times in every game. There is only one way to acquire this instinctive reaction, and that is by doing the pivot over and over again.

Various practice drills may be used to get across to a squad the proper use of the pivots. The important thing to stress in such practice is the correct time and place to use the pivot. The drill should be so set up that the pivots are practiced under conditions which indicate their uses in a game; the front turn should be used when the opponent is coming up from behind, and the reverse pivot should be used when an opponent confronts the pivoter.

Many players who do a pivot in fine mechanical form are not effective in a game because they use a front turn when they are met by the guard or a reverse pivot when an opponent comes up from the rear. The only way to straighten out such an error is by constant repetition of the correct pivot in a given situation.

There are a few prime considerations to be kept in mind when working on pivoting. First of all, a good pivot carries the pivoter away from his opponent. If I am dribbling down the floor and am met by an opponent, I am not making a very effective pivot if I merely turn my back and then continue much in the same direction I have been traveling. Such a maneuver on my part makes it rather easy for the opponent to cover me and to interfere with the pass that I may try to make to a team mate. If, however, I come to a quick stop and then pivot off at *right angles* to the course I have been taking, I am much more difficult to guard. To illustrate: If the defensive man is at X (see the diagram on this page) and my pivot takes me to point A, I am much easier to cover than if I pivot in such a way that I make my pass from point B.



Another important point in the execution of the pivot is the *quick break*. If I come up to a defensive man and make a very slow turn, it is much easier for him to stay with me than if I get off with a sharp, quick break to one side or the other. This quick break comes from the *drive-off* of the *non-pivot* foot. Many players in attempting the pivot merely turn the body, letting the foot trail after. The body should be *driven* around to get the best results.

To handle the pivot well, the player must work from a well crouched position and with the feet well spread to give a wide, firm base. The body needs to be under excellent control at all times. There have been very few players who have ever been able to pivot effectively from an erect position.

One question which usually is asked when the pivot is discussed is this: "Is it better to pivot from a position with the feet even with one another, or with one foot ahead of the other?" My experience has been that most players get better results using the first method, with the feet even. However, many excellent pivoters have preferred the other method. They have always been men with a high degree of coordination and able to pivot to either side, with either foot forward. The first method (with the feet even) is, I believe, the one best adapted to the use of the average player.

The illustrations that follow show execution of the reverse pivot, the double pivot and the front pivot.



## The Reverse Pivot

(Left)

The dribbler approaches the guard (in the white shirt).

(Right)

The man who has been trailing—

As the guard closes in, the dribbler—

—cuts past the pivoter and —

—picks up the ball,—

—receives a short pass.

—comes to a stop (note the crouched position) and—

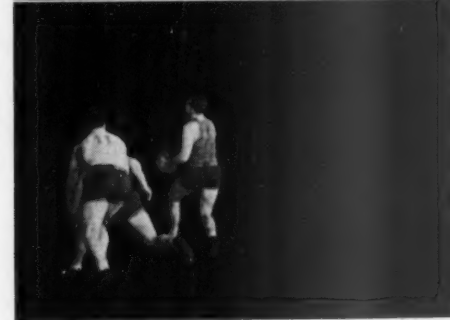
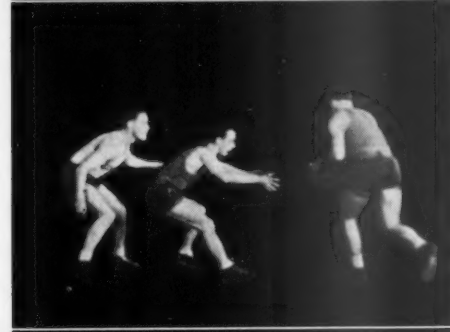
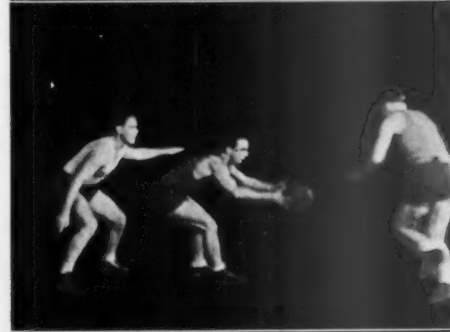
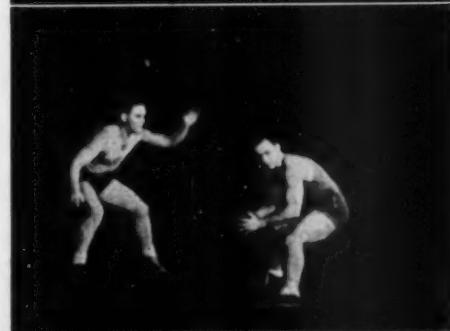
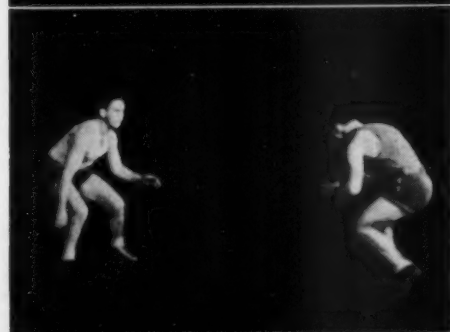
The pivoter continues his turn,—

—begins his reverse pivot or turn.

—screening for the team mate—

The pivoter turns his head so as to see the team mate who is trailing him.

—as the latter dribbles toward the basket.





## The Double Pivot

(Left)

The offensive player approaches the guard (in the white shirt),—

(Right)

—passing—

—picks up the ball and—

—to a team mate, who is—

—comes to a stride stop.

—cutting for the basket.

The offensive player then starts his reverse pivot (on his left foot).

The pivoter continues his turn —

As the offensive player completes his reverse pivot, the guard over-shifts.

—so as to screen for his team mate—

So the offensive player starts to pivot back toward his original position—

—as the latter goes in for the shot.



## The Front Turn

(Left)

The dribbler, pursued—

(Right)

—to go on past him.

—by an opponent (in the white shirt),—

The offensive player is then—

—picks up the ball,—

—free to pass—

—comes to a quick stop (note the crouched position)—

—to a trailing team mate.

—and starts a front turn (on the left foot),—

The latter continues in to the basket—

—allowing the pursuing opponent—

—for the shot.

# Strict Man-for-Man Defensive Basketball

By Herman Rearick  
Dover, Ohio, High School

**I**N the days of the smaller basketball courts, the zone defense was used extensively and very effectively. Now the courts are much larger, and we find the zone defense not very effective. The defense in use by most teams now is some variation of the man-for-man. Some teams use the shifting man-for-man, while others employ the strict man-for-man. I am very much in favor of the strict man-for-man defense and will explain why I believe it to be the better.

The shifting man-for-man defense is very complicated for high school boys. At times, one of two defensive players supposed to shift will shift, while the other will not; this leaves two defensive men on one offensive man. Then, too, it is very difficult for the defensive players to decide just when to return to their original men. These are minor defects in the shifting man-for-man defense, the most important being that it is impossible to stop a good screening offense with this defense. I will explain below some of the points in favor of the strict man-for-man defense.



**ALTHOUGH** he graduated from Wittenberg College as recently as 1931, Herman Rearick has already coached a high school team to a state basketball championship. His football team has had two undefeated seasons and has won its last twenty-eight games. He is regarded by some of the older coaches who know him as one of the most promising young high school coaches in the state of Ohio. A short article by Mr. Rearick, an account of his Dover High School basketball team in winning the 1933 state championship of Ohio, appeared in the May, 1933, issue of this publication.

## Shifting Defense Not Effective

**L**AST year, Nat Holman, in writing on defensive basketball, stated that if a team ever runs into a so-called blocking or screening offense, merely by switching men it can stop the opposing team effectively and without much trouble. I will show that it is impossible to stop a good screening offense merely by switching men.

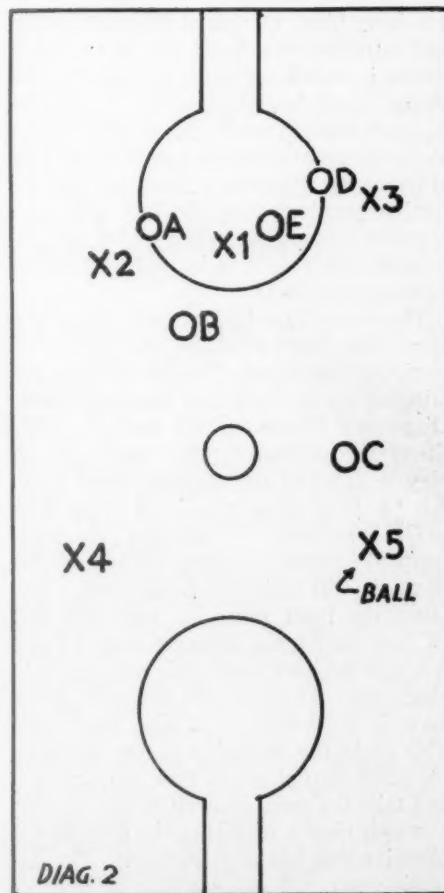
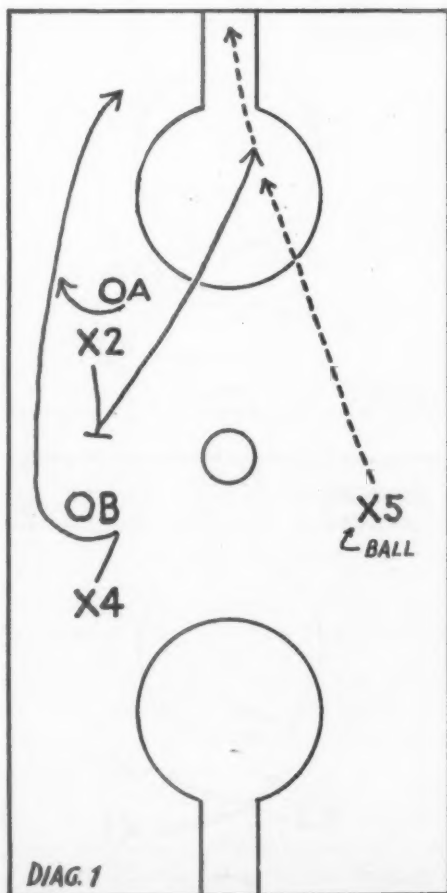
In Diagram 1, I have X2 and X4 as the offensive men and OA and OB as the defensive men. The screens we use are known as back screens. X2 comes out and screens OB as X4 breaks around. To make this screen effective, X4 must first fake in the direction opposite that toward which he intends to break. OA sees that OB has been screened out of the play by X2. As X4 breaks around, OA switches and covers him. This leaves OB to cover X2. From the diagram it may be seen that OB is not in a good defensive position; it is impossible for him to cover X2 on a quick break for the basket. X2, knowing the opposition is switching men on de-

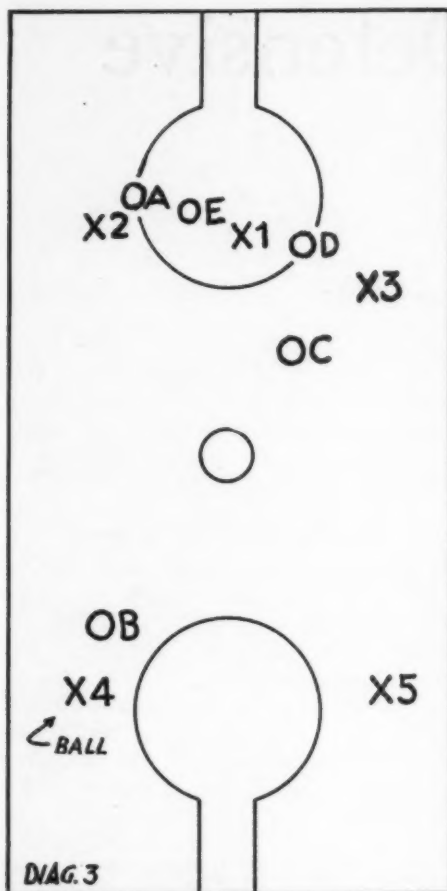
fense, immediately breaks for the basket after making an effective screen on OB and takes a pass under the basket for a set-up shot. The only way to stop this maneuver is to use a strict man-for-man defense and teach the boys to be smart enough to prevent the opposition from screening them out of the play.

## Man-for-Man Pivot Defense

**W**E all realize that the only way to stop a good pivot man is to prevent him from receiving the ball. There are two ways by which this may be accomplished very effectively.

The first way, and the one which I find more effective, is the shifting of the two front defensive men and the defensive pivot man. In Diagram 2, the defensive men are lettered OA, OB, OC, OD and OE; the offensive men are X1, X2, X3, X4 and X5. The diagram illustrates the positions of the defensive men when the ball is in possession of the offensive right guard. OC plays his man so as to prevent him from taking a long shot. OB drops back

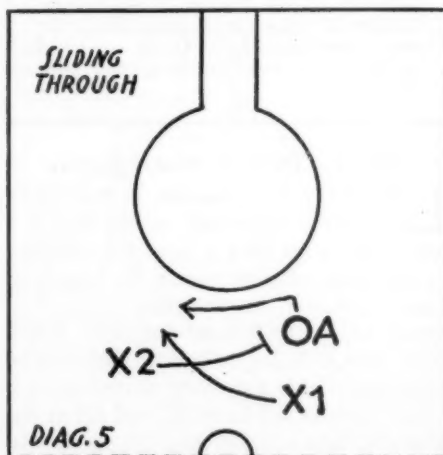
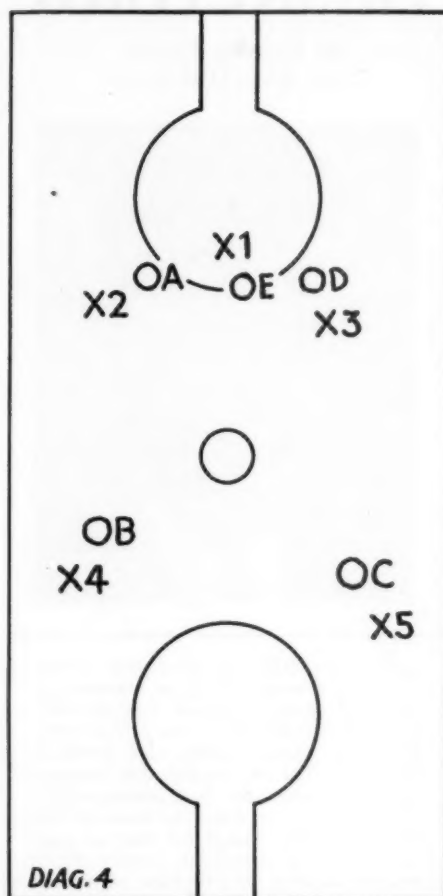




and takes a position in front and to the right of the offensive pivot man. OE plays X1, the pivot man, on the side from which the offensive team is trying to pass the ball in to him. OA plays his man loosely and attempts to intercept all floating passes intended for the pivot man as he swings away from OE, who is in a poor position to stop such passes. OD plays his man closely when the ball is on his side of the court. Diagram 3 illustrates the defensive position when the ball is on the opposite side of the court. This defense requires quick shifting by OB and OC to prevent long shots.

The second method of preventing the pivot man from receiving the ball is by forcing offensive men X4 and X5, who are bringing up the ball, into the back court. Diagram 4 illustrates this method. This allows the defensive pivot man, OE, to play in front of the offensive pivot man, X1. A direct pass in to X1 is impossible, as OE is in front. If a floating pass is attempted by men bringing the ball up the court, it will easily be intercepted. Because the front defensive men, OB and OC, are forcing the offensive men, X4 and X5, into the back court, this will be a very long pass. To reach the defensive pivot man, it must also be a high, slow pass. This gives the defensive player guarding the pivot man plenty of time to drop back and take the pass, or it gives him at least as much chance of taking the pass as the offensive man has of receiving it. The defensive man, OE, cannot play in front of

the pivot man, X1, if the latter moves too far toward the center of the court. But when X1 does this, he gives up his scoring threat and is then useful only as an opening for a pass.



#### Individual Defensive Play

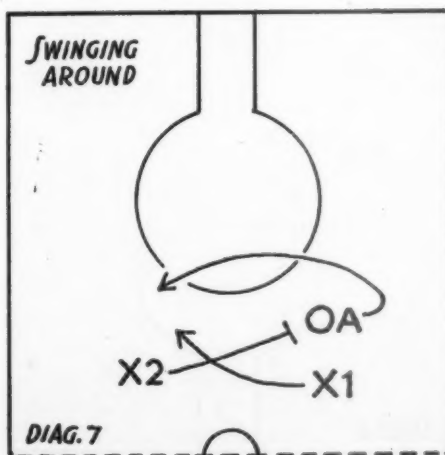
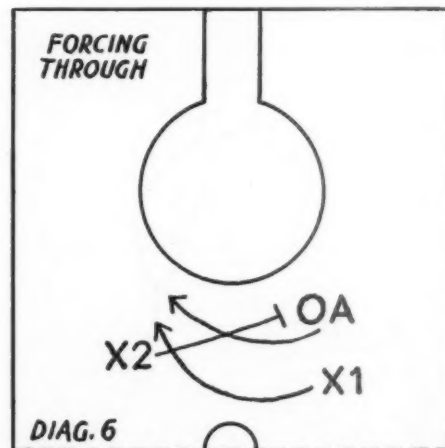
THE positions of opponents on the court have much to do with defensive positions in a strict man-for-man defense. If the offensive player is near the center of the court, the defensive man may play about two or three yards from him, and then in case of an attempted screen the defensive player may do what we call *slide through*. This is shown in Diagram 5. As the defensive player, OA, sees an opposing man, X2, coming across to screen him

away from X1, OA drops back far enough to avoid the screen and cuts across. The defensive player, OA, will meet his man, X1, again before the latter can get into a good shooting position. The bad feature of this is that a smart offensive man may break around and stop quickly. This makes it very difficult for the defensive player to prevent a long shot. But most teams do not continually shoot from the middle of the court unless it is absolutely necessary; and when they start this, the defensive men must play differently. This I will explain next.

When an offensive man is near the basket or hitting long shots from the middle of the court, he cannot be guarded effectively by the defensive man's sliding through. The defensive man must play this man more closely and do what we call *force through*. This is shown in Diagram 6. When the screen starts, the defensive player, OA, must stay close to his man, X1, and in front of him. As X1 tries to break around, OA, the defensive player, forces him toward the center of the court and away from the basket. If the defensive player stays in front of X1, it will make it impossible for the latter to get a break for the basket, as OA is in his path.

Naturally, a defensive player will sometimes be taken out with an effective screen play. His only chance then is a quick pivot in the direction opposite the screen.

(Continued on page 39)





# Interpretations Made on the 1933-1934 Basketball Rules

By Oswald Tower  
Editor, The Basketball Guide

IT has not been found necessary to issue any special bulletins on the basketball rules this year because the changes were relatively unimportant and seem to be generally understood. The following paragraphs include answers to the questions which have been asked most frequently this season.

**QUESTION**—In a high school game, the timers' signal, ending the first quarter, sounds while the ball is in the air on a shot for goal from the field. A foul is called on the play. When is the free throw attempted? **ANSWER**—The second period is started with the free throw. The same ruling applies to a foul called during the intermission between the first and second quarters or between the third and fourth quarters. This is covered by Rule 11, Section 3. The question and answer under Rule 8, Section 5, in the middle of Page 16 of the Guide apply to technical fouls. If a technical foul is called during one of these intermissions, the free throw is attempted during the intermission or at its close, and then the next period starts with a jump ball at center. The thought to bear in mind is that the second and fourth periods begin just as though there had been an ordinary time out, following the provisions of Rule 11, Section 3.

**RULE 14, SECTION 12, NOTE.** If a player holds the ball for two seconds in his free

*THE author of this article, Mr. Oswald Tower, besides being Editor of the Basketball Guide, has been designated by the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada as official interpreter of the 1933-34 basketball rules. For special interpretations on the rules, he may be addressed at Andover, Massachusetts. An addressed, stamped envelope should be enclosed for reply. Answers will be wired collect if requested.*

throw lane and then passes to a team mate who is cutting for the basket, and who catches the ball while in the lane, the three second limit may be extended provided the team mate makes an attempt to score. The point is that the players have signified their intention to comply with the spirit of the three-second rule. If, however, the team mate does not try to score but holds the ball or passes, the violation is called provided the ball has been in the lane for three seconds. A somewhat similar situation occurs when a player holds the ball in his lane for two and a fraction seconds and then passes to a mate who is standing still in the lane, the latter immediately throwing for goal. The ball has been kept in the lane for more than three seconds, but, if the action of the ball is continuous from the time the first player passed it

until his team mate threw for goal, a violation would not be called. If, however, the team mate did not throw for goal, his team would lose the ball. In short, it is the purpose of this rule to curb the "bucket play," or to prevent stalling in the free throw lane. Officials should bear in mind the purpose of the rule in administering it.

**QUESTION**—Rule 8, Section 8. The ten-second rule. Player A receives the ball in his front court from an out of bounds pass and fumbles the ball. While it is out of his grasp it touches another player. If A recovers the ball may he pass it to his back court? **ANSWER**—No. As soon as another player touches the ball, A and his team lose the right to cause the ball to go to their back court. One exception has been made to this; namely, if another player touches the ball while it is in A's hands, A does not lose his right to return the ball to the back court.

**QUESTION**—On a free throw, the free thrower steps over the line and the ball misses the rim and backboard. He has made two infractions of the rules; which is penalized? **ANSWER**—The first offense calls for a jump ball at the free throw line; the penalty for the second is loss of the ball to opponents at the nearest point out of bounds. The second penalty, being the more severe, is the one to be inflicted.

## The Game, the Coach and the Player

By Daniel E. McGugin  
Vanderbilt University

IT has been a real pleasure to serve the American Football Coaches Association the past year. There has been much loyal help and co-operation. Perhaps the rank and file of coaches do not realize the interest and time which many of the older men have been giving to make this a real organization. There is a lot of comradeship, a lot of warm fellow feeling in the membership, and undoubtedly the organization is doing much to help coaches generally.

The Association, through one of its Committees, of which Lou Little is Chairman, has made a substantial contribution to the work of the National Football Rules

Committee. Our Committee has a representative in all sections of the country. If coaches desire changes here and there in the rules, the best course to follow is to

*AS president of the American Football Coaches Association during 1933, Mr. McGugin contributed much to the advancement of football and the coaching profession. Published here is the speech which he prepared for delivery before the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Association held in Chicago, December 26 and 27, 1933.*

lay suggestions before our Committee. It meets with the favor of the National Football Rules Committee and has been cordially received.

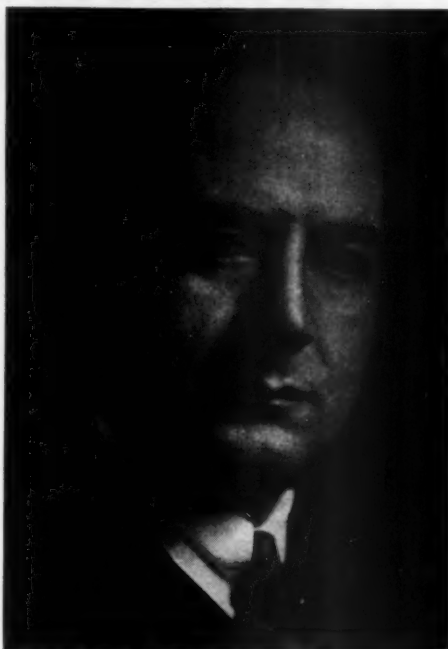
If we all go to the newspapers, expressing here and there dissatisfaction with the rules, we tend to create in the minds of the public the idea that the rules as a whole are unsatisfactory. The public gets the wrong idea, and jumps at the conclusion that the rules are bad. There are also other questions which coaches may take up, it seems to me, more properly and more effectively with the American Football Coaches Association and with the various regional associations of coaches

than with the press. If we are quoted in the newspapers as being critical of officials, we tend to create in the public mind the feeling that officiating is inferior. In my judgment, it is far better for us to take up questions of rule changes, of officiating and other things of like character directly with our own Association. We can be much more effective in obtaining any needed improvements in this manner than by going to the newspapers with criticisms. One of these ways of dealing with needed changes is constructive and the other is destructive. One builds up confidence on the part of the public and the other destroys or shakes public confidence.

The biggest single asset the American Football Coaches Association has consists of Bill Cowell as Secretary, who knows more about it than any of us and who is fortunately for the rest of the coaches free from the responsibilities of married life and wedded to the success of this organization.

It has always seemed to me that THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL from its very beginning has been a great agency in the promotion of intercollegiate athletics, in raising standards of sportsmanship, in stabilizing the coaching profession and in making the coaches appreciated and understood. It has done much toward making college ad-

ministrators appraise the coach as a teacher and as a good influence rather than as some poor devil to be fired at the demands of that element of the alumni which always takes from the college and never gives anything to it.



Daniel E. McGugin

The primary function of a college is to help fit men to enter upon life with character, enthusiasm, knowledge, power and a capacity for honorable leadership. The game of football is, of course, merely an incident in college life. It is purely secondary. It is never to interfere with the classroom duties and obligations of the student. During the past ten years the game has suffered somewhat in the respect of students and in public estimation because a few institutions have made the game primary, and have deliberately set it apart as something to be built up and made important.

There has been considerable talk of recruiting and subsidizing, some of which is based upon fact. Nobody knows better than the coach where the responsibility for these things lies. When a coach has been active in recruiting, it is because he has been employed by the college to do it. Responsibility for proper conditions surrounding intercollegiate athletics lies squarely upon the administrative board of the college and its president. We all know that, of course. It is childish and foolish to blame the coach for improper conditions. I repeat that the responsibility is squarely upon the college president, and if he alibis about it or denies knowledge

(Continued on page 39)

# Football Injuries—Their Cause and Prevention

## Report of the Committee on Football Injuries and Fatalities

Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Chairman

FOOTBALL injuries and fatalities constitute only part of our general health problem. May I point out that 1,304,109 persons die yearly. Accidents kill about 97,000 persons yearly; 33,000 of these are motor vehicle deaths. In addition, one out of twenty drivers is reputed to be involved in a personal injury accident. It is probably far more dangerous to motor to a football game than it is to participate as a player. Strangely enough 30,000 people die yearly from accidents in the home, 391 from collision with inanimate objects (some must have been old Yale backfield stars) and 3,000 from falls in the home; 168 dying from falls in the bathtub and shower. Since 3,000 die each year from alcoholism, it behooves us to be abstemious. With repeal, "hob nail" livers may again become quite fashionable. Approximately 20,000 persons are accidentally killed each year

while in the course of gainful employment. About 65 per cent of the thousands of

FOR several years, the American Football Coaches Association has been making a study of the causes of football injuries and fatalities, and attempting to discover means of preventing them or at least of lessening their seriousness and decreasing their number. Presented here are the report of the special committee on this subject by Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, a practicing physician and former head football coach at Yale University, and, in addition, extracts from the report of Mr. Floyd R. Eastwood, Instructor in the School of Education, New York University, as presented orally at the December, 1933, meeting of the Coaches Association. Mr. Eastwood's report is copyrighted by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, One Park Avenue, New York City, which has collaborated in its preparation. Express permission should be secured from the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters before reprinting or quoting from Mr. Eastwood's report. Copies of the full report, in mimeograph form, may be secured from the National Bureau at twenty-five cents each.

deaths from childbirth yearly are preventable. So the football problem fades to comparative insignificance unless, of course, it is you or your boy who is injured.

Specific diseases cause trouble, too. Syphilis and gonorrhea cause nearly one person per 100 to place himself under the care of a physician and 11,000 die yearly of these diseases. Over 36,000 cases of smallpox were reported recently in a single year. These are preventable diseases.

A person dies every twenty-nine minutes from appendicitis, and it is estimated that 399 out of 400 of these persons could be saved by proper medical supervision. Is it any wonder that we continue to have football fatalities, most of which are preventable?

Over the last three year period, from thirty to fifty deaths per year have been attributed by the press to football. Detailed investigation by our Association has shown that many of these deaths were not related to football. I believe it safe to predict that, with continued increased participation by players, we may expect that between thirty and fifty deaths will be charged rightly or wrongly to the game of football next year.



We may prevent many of these injuries and fatalities by continually improving our coaching methods. Conditioning exercises should be given players for spring and summer practice, and early fall practice is recommended. There is no economy in cheap equipment. Each player should be fully and adequately equipped. Players should have thorough medical examinations before, during and after the playing season. There are a number of preventive skills we may teach, such as tackling and blocking above the knees of the ball-carrier and the blockee. We may teach the players to stay away from lifted knees; they are dangerous! Players should be taught tumbling positions. Reciprocal muscle action and conditioned reflexes come only through well supervised drills.

We should teach our players to break up wedge interference by diving into it high, not low down around flying feet and knees. We should teach our men to step out of bounds when cornered and signal for a fair catch when surrounded. We should instruct our players not to drop their knees into down field blockers, not to crucify the passer or punter and above all not to clip. Officials are still lax in calling clipping, and this vicious practice is on the increase.

I favor live tackling practice, instruction in proper use of hands, daily blocking practice, bull-pen, daily group work, two on one, and the like, all at close range and well supervised by the coach. Exhausted players should not be allowed to compete in practice or game. We must remember that minor injuries need rest and treatment, else they become major and chronic.

Nearly all serious injuries yield to good surgery and orthopedic treatment. Rapid, accurate diagnosis followed by wise treatment is essential if injuries and deaths are to be curtailed. A competent physician should be in attendance at all times. Football as a game cannot be held responsible for a certain percentage of deaths which occur because of improper diagnosis and faulty treatment, or lack of treatment.

I wish to thank Mr. Floyd R. Eastwood, Mr. Frank S. Lloyd, Mr. C. V. Whitney, The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and The National Safety Council for their efforts and financial assistance on these studies over the past three years. However, only through the whole-hearted co-operation which coaches have cheerfully given could they have been consummated.

## Third Annual Report on College Football Injuries and Fatalities

By Floyd R. Eastwood

School of Education, New York University

PROBABLY most of us have looked at this fatality and injury problem with our hands in our pockets and our ears closed. Shall I say that this condi-

tion existed until three years ago? Since then the coaches have come out frankly and said that there really exists an injury and fatality problem; a problem which, however, has been greatly overemphasized by the press. Some of the information that we have to offer this year, I should like to say, is based not on opinion, but on fact.

Perhaps I should define first some of the terms that I am going to use so that we clearly understand their difference. First, I want to speak of the *incidence of accidents*. When I speak of this, I mean nothing other than the number of accidents occurring or the number of days lost. Second, when speaking of *severity*, I mean the number of accidents divided by number of days lost, giving us, roughly, the average days lost per accident. Third, I shall speak of the problem of *accidents per thousand exposures*. Where questionnaires were returned, we obtained the squad enrollment. This enrollment was thrown against the number of accidents reported by the institutions, and an exposure rate per thousand students was figured for the number of accidents and number of days lost in any particular college.

All of the material gathered is presented in a report published in mimeograph form.

Over the past three years, through the untiring assistance of coaches, we have been able to collect statistics on fatalities and injuries in football. In 1931, sixty-four colleges responded. They approximated 81,000 enrolled students. In 1932, 157 colleges reported, having in all an enrollment of 131,000. In 1933, 117 colleges

reported; and they gave an enrollment of 145,000. So you see over a three-year period we have a picture fairly well defined as to the future procedures that should be followed in both coaching techniques and rule changes.

It is not my duty to suggest that this rule or that rule should be changed. I think the Rules Committee should interpret from the data presented and make their own suggestions. They are more capable than I am. So I am just presenting some of the outstanding things that appear as a result of the surveys.

We figured our accident rate per thousand for 1931, 1932 and 1933. For 1931, it was 267 injuries per thousand; for every thousand exposures there were 267 injuries. In 1932, the rate dropped to 139 per thousand, and in 1933 it rose to about 149. The days lost per thousand exposures was also higher in 1933. We think (and here I am underlining "think") that the days lost rate for 1933 is a little bit higher due primarily to the fact that better reporting was made on days lost from practice, and, second, that no doubt the colleges reporting were of smaller size. We have indications in two other studies made on all college sports that the small colleges are at a disadvantage compared with the large colleges in the number of accidents and days lost. We think that is due to the lack of a really good health service.

### Incidence by Weeks

IN 1932, we brought out the fact that the early training period was the most severe in number of days lost per acci-

TABLE I  
Incidence of Accident by Weeks—1933

Week	Number Accidents	Days Lost	Average Days Lost	Rank Average Days Lost
September 4-September 10.....	7	99	14.1	3
September 11-September 17.....	44	731	16.6	1
September 18-September 24.....	91	1299	14.2	2
September 25-October 1.....	96	1332	13.8	4
October 2-October 8.....	135	1684	12.4	5
October 9-October 15.....	157	1593	10.1	6
October 16-October 22.....	143	1444	10.0	7
October 23-October 29.....	115	823	7.1	9
October 30-November 5.....	118	1075	9.1	8
November 6-November 12.....	59	406	6.8	10
November 13-November 19.....	27	153	5.6	11
November 20-November 26.....	15	25	1.6	14
November 27-December 3.....	6	20	3.3	13
Not specified.....	45	228	5.0	12
TOTALS.....	1058	10912	11.9	..

TABLE II  
Incidence by Minutes in Activity Before Injury Occurred (Intercollegiate Competition)—1933

Time of Accident	Accident	Days Lost	Average Days Lost	Rank Average Days Lost
0-10 minutes.....	74	1045	14.1	1
11-20 minutes.....	62	559	9.0	5
21-30 minutes.....	58	470	8.1	6
31-40 minutes.....	97	911	9.3	4
41-50 minutes.....	55	529	9.6	3
51-60 minutes.....	21	144	6.8	8
61-70 minutes.....	4	30	7.5	6
71-80 minutes.....	5	34	6.8	8
81-90 minutes.....	6	28	4.6	10
Time not specified.....	150	1029	6.8	8
Night games.....	8	86	10.7	2
TOTALS.....	540	4865	9.0	..

dent. The same thing was true again in 1933. We found that up to and including October 8 (the first five weeks, three or four of which probably were for training and one or two of which were for games) was the period in which our most severe accidents occurred. This bad feature was due probably somewhat to training and conditioning, but there were other things I will bring out later that are perhaps more important. (See Table I.)

#### Incidence by Minutes in Activity

THE same thing existed in 1933 as in 1932: that the greatest severity of accidents occurred within the first ten minutes of an intercollegiate game, and the first twenty minutes of a squad scrimmage. This is an interesting fact. Let us say we are ranking by severity. The first ten-minute period of a game is first. The second ten-minute period is fifth in rank. The same conditions exist in scrimmage; the first twenty-minute period has the most severe accidents, while the second twenty-minute period is fifth in severity. How can we explain that? I should say it is probably due to warming up or lack of warming up. I do not believe any of us have played basketball without warming up for twenty or twenty-five minutes, sometimes more and sometimes less. In football, the men do not have a really good warming up period before they go into the game or scrimmage. Unfortunately, some coaches also whip their individuals into such an emotional state that they are thinking of winning rather than of blocking or tackling an opponent properly. (See Table II.)

#### Incidence by Class

ANOTHER fact that comes out clearly in the survey is that the seniors in all cases have the lowest accident severity. In every one of the studies of college men and women, the same thing holds true, that the seniors in all cases are low in accident severity. Perhaps that is due to an acquired skill in avoiding injury.

#### Incidence by Part of Body and Type of Injury

THE same parts of the body that stood out in 1932 as having the highest accident incidence and days lost incidence stood out in 1933: the knee, shoulder and ankle. They are no doubt due to the type of activity carried on in football.

What were the types of injuries associated with them? Sprains came first; joint conditions, broken cartilages, torn ligaments, dislocations and the like. Second came fractures and bone bruises.

The elbow, the forearm and the knee, in the order named, were the parts of the body that received the most severe injuries; not the greatest number but the most severe. The elbow came out high in 1932, and it was the same way in 1933. We may expect the elbow to be infrequently but severely injured.

#### Incidence by Type of Injury and Nature of Activity

THE four main headings, blocking, tackling, blocked and defensive lineman's play, again in 1933 stand out as having the greatest number of accidents, because they include the elements that make up a good football game. We have

tried to find out what happens in blocking, tackling and the like. Blocking usually results in sprains to the shoulder. Tackling also results most often in sprains to the shoulder. Defensive lineman's play injuries are most frequently sprains of the knee. Sprains of the shoulder and ankle are most numerous in line plunging, and sprains of the ankle and knee result most frequently when the individual is tackled.

#### Incidence by Designated Cause

WE took the liberty, and I hope it will meet with approval, of classifying all the causes that coaches mentioned in their individual accident reports and putting them under four headings: First, administrative causes; second, improper training causes; third, improper condition of the individual, which may or may not have been due to the coach; fourth, causes which are attributable to the nature of the game. We find that about 72 per cent of all the accidents in football are due to the nature of the game itself. We can probably not reduce them except through passing a rule here and there. But 27 per cent of the accidents and 31 per cent of the days lost can be cut down by better training, better administration, including facilities and equipment, and better condition on the part of the individuals. So we have an opening wedge for reducing, to a degree, at least, some of the accidents that are appearing in football. (See Table III.)

The causes of accidents most frequently mentioned were, first, *unavoidable*, second, *collision with another player* and, third, *improper equipment*. As in 1932, the most serious injuries occurred in 1933 because of an *old injury*, because of the *area's being too small for practice*, which is an administrative set-up, and because of the player's *tripping over another player or object*. All of those accidents can be reduced by better leadership.

In every activity except one, defensive lineman's play, the most severe accidents may be attributed to administrative causes, equipment causes, improper training or improper condition of the individuals. We are able, shall we say, to cut down our most severe accidents definitely as to severity. (That this is a coach's problem, I think most of us appreciate.) We do not know just how we are going to do it, but I am sure we will be able to reduce the severity of accidents. (See Table IV.)

#### Contributory Causes

HERE is something I think we ought to emphasize very definitely. We worked out what is called the critical ratio. We worked out the problem of comparing the questionnaire answers to the accident and days lost rate per thousand, trying to decide which was the best procedure by the use of the critical ratio technique.

TABLE III  
Incidence by Cause

Descriptive Situation	Administrative Controls		Training Controls		Physical Condition Controls		Caused by Nature of Game	
	Acc.	D. L.	Acc.	D. L.	Acc.	D. L.	Acc.	D. L.
Area too small.....	2	36						
Surface of field poor.....	31	481						
Tripping over an object.....	2	26						
Other facility causes.....	1	7						
Improper equipment.....	58	383						
Poor officiating.....	7	87						
Poor physical condition.....								
Fatigue.....			5	16	8	97		
Awkwardness, lack of skill.....					33	368		
Collision with another player.....					14	407	175	1843
Old injury.....							17	122
Tripping over another player.....			19	213				
Carelessness.....			14	315				
Relaxation of injured.....			2	3				
Missing the signals.....			4	29			13	112
Other individual causes.....			4	48				
Receiving forward pass.....							14	67
Falling on ball.....							11	173
Weather conditions.....								
Opponent tripping over injured.....								
Unnecessary roughness.....	49	572					50	274
Kicked by an opponent.....							23	254
Kneaded by an opponent.....							21	219
Stepped on by an opponent.....			3	22			25	285
Slugged by an opponent.....								
Under a pile up.....								
Clipped by an opponent.....	37	342						
Collision with spectator or non-participant.....	1	0						
Unavoidable.....							248	2679
Not specified.....							167	1432
TOTALS.....	Acc. 188	D. L. 1934	Acc. 51	D. L. 646	Acc. 55	D. L. 872	Acc. 764	D. L. 7460
Days Lost Average.....		Average 10.2		Average 12.6		Average 15.8		Average 9.7



Here is the thing that should interest coaches as a group: A period of four weeks of training reported the lowest incidents of accidents per thousand exposures. I might say that we could paraphrase some of the statements that have been made by our leading educators. When they are de-emphasizing football they are debilitating the men who come under the coach's direction by cutting down their pre-season training. An extended training period is an absolute necessity, if we are going to cut down on injuries. It is of paramount importance that we should have at least three, and preferably four, weeks of pre-season training.

Coaches with seven and eight years of experience had a lower incidence of accidents per thousand exposures. The individual coach who had played three years or more had an accident record per thousand exposures which was less than that of the man who had played less than three years. Playing experience is definitely helpful in reducing accidents.

Some of the coaches who would like to lengthen their tenure of office a little might be interested in this. The individual coach who coaches football and some other sport has a lower incidence than the individual who is a year-round member of the faculty or who coaches only in the football season.

Where teams reported an average of only two days of fundamentals a week during the entire season, the lowest incidence of accident was reported.

I think we will all agree with the next finding of the survey. A complete medical examination before the pre-season training, or during the pre-season training and before the first game, lowers the average of accidents per thousand exposures by almost one-half.

Those colleges which have physicians immediately available at all periods, the practice period, the scrimmage period, the intercollegiate home and away period, have their days lost incidence lower than those colleges in which the physician is not immediately available for these periods.

#### Fatalities, 1933

MOST of us hear a great deal about fatalities. I agree with Dr. Marvin A. Stevens with regard to them. According to our figures, we have about seven fatalities in college per million students enrolled. We have in this country approximately 242 accidental deaths per million caused by falls, and, as Dr. Stevens says, many are due to bathtub falls. So football has been very definitely overplayed with respect to its fatality situation.

The parts of the body that were injured in the fatal accidents of 1933 were the head and neck (vertebral or cranial involvement).

for FEBRUARY, 1934

TABLE IV  
Incidence by Cause within Nature of Activity

Nature of Activity	Caused by Inadequate Administration			Caused by Inadequate Training			Caused by Inadequate Physical Condition			Caused by Nature of Game		
	Acc.	D. L.	Av. D. L.	Acc.	D. L.	Av. D. L.	Acc.	D. L.	Av. D. L.	Acc.	D. L.	Av. D. L.
Blocking.....	36	278	7.7	9	139	15.4	10	165	16.5	149	1763	11.8
Tackled.....	8	106	13.2	3	66	22.0	4	86	21.5	29	393	13.5
Blocked.....	36	454	12.6	13	186	14.3	4	82	20.5	66	856	12.9
Tackling.....	17	192	11.2	5	31	6.2	7	107	15.2	125	1168	9.3
Punting.....	2	20	10.0	0	0	0	1	4	4.0	3	47	15.6
Line plunging.....	4	40	10.0	3	53	17.6	8	114	14.2	45	323	7.1
Offensive lineman's play.....	5	32	6.4	3	16	5.3	2	7	3.5	18	154	8.5
Carrying ball around end.....	11	125	11.3	1	0	0	2	57	28.5	24	347	14.4
Carrying ball off tackle.....	7	111	15.8	0	0	0	2	65	32.5	30	239	7.9
Forward passing the ball.....	2	14	7.0	1	15	15.0	0	0	0	9	65	7.2
Receiving forward pass.....	3	55	18.3	4	29	7.2	1	7	7.0	4	39	9.7
Illegal use of hands by opponent.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	61	30.5	8	71	8.8
Other offensive situations.....	5	121	24.2	0	0	0	3	52	17.3	55	494	8.9
Defensive lineman's play.....	13	115	8.8	1	49	49.0	3	14	14.0	7	114	16.2
Intercepting forward pass.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	14.0	7	114	16.2
Other defensive situations.....	1	6	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	7.5
Kicked by opponent.....	3	13	4.3	0	0	0	2	5	2.5	20	63	3.1
Kneaded by opponent.....	2	12	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1.0
Slugged by opponent.....	1	7	7.0	1	15	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stepped on by opponent.....	1	21	21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	73	9.1
Under a pile up.....	2	26	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	210	12.3
Other offensive or defensive situations.....	7	100	14.2	0	0	0	1	14	14.0	16	103	6.4
Tackling a dummy.....	0	0	0	1	10	10.0	0	0	0	3	20	6.6
Falling on ball.....	2	7	3.5	1	24	24.0	0	0	0	5	120	24.0
Tackling, individual in practice.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	5.0	4	84	21.0
Other miscellaneous situations.....	5	72	14.4	1	3	3.0	1	14	14.0	7	189	27.0
Not specified.....	13	3	.2	4	14	3.5	2	8	4.0	106	493	4.6
TOTALS.....	188	1934	10.2	51	656	12.7	55	872	15.8	764	7460	9.7

I should like to bring this to your attention, and I think Fielding Yost would agree with it in his survey: The parents must be educated in reducing sand lot fatalities by providing better equipment for their children if they wish to play, and a real physical examination must be given before individuals go on the field. The parents could have prevented one 1933 fatality. They knew the child had heart trouble, but they did not report it. He walked into the shower after the first practice and died on the floor. The parents said, "Well, if he is going to die, he might as well die there. We won't cut him out of any sport." To my mind that is a bad situation, as the coach and school get the blame.

#### Recommendations

THERE are certain recommendations that will summarize what we have tried to present in this report. First, four weeks of pre-season training is a requirement if we are going to lower the accidents per thousand exposures. Second, there should and must be more emphasis on warming up periods before the game. Third, the same thing holds true before the men go into scrimmage. Fourth, night practice and night games either should be abolished, or better lighting facilities should be made available. Night games and practices again in 1933 stood out as a sore eye to the sport, giving us a large number of days lost per accident. Fifth, better protective equipment should be provided for the knee, shoulder and ankle. Of course that is an easy thing to say, and the next problem is to do it; but I think that can be done with definite study on the part of the coaches. Sixth, better technique should be developed in teaching, to

reduce the blocking, tackling, blocked and tackled injuries. Seventh, the football coach should be engaged by the college to handle at least one other sport. Eighth, a complete medical examination should be given every player during the early part of the pre-season training. Ninth, a physician should always be available at all practices, games, scrimmages and the like. And, finally, coaches and trainers should examine the daily physical condition of their players before they allow them to go on the field. Incidentally, the coaches and trainers who had the best ranking in incidence per thousand exposures made the examinations themselves, checking on their players' daily weight, which is a fairly good indication of condition.

So much for the report. I should like to suggest further that through the organization of individual members of the American Football Coaches Association perhaps we can get something out of the reports already turned in. A case study should be made of the records of injuries we have already received, which will amount to probably 3000, to find out exactly all the causes for blocking accidents and for tackling accidents, and so on, and by that method evolve better techniques in blocking, tackling and the like.

To my mind, the football situation in the college field has materially improved. Colleges have reduced their fatalities this year (according to our figures) at least 9 per cent under the 1931 figures. The high school figures remain about the same. The emphasis in the last three years has been placed on colleges. I suggest that in the future high school football coaches place more emphasis, more study and more definite efforts upon reducing accident injuries in football.

# Defensive Play and How to Meet It

By John W. Bunn

Basketball Coach, Stanford University

**T**HE Pacific Coast South offers probably the greatest menagerie of defenses of any section of the United States. While at the present time there may be a tendency toward metamorphosis, at least six distinct types of defensive play are still prevalent. The Coast (due probably to the wide publicity which is given to the minutest detail of all phases of each team's play) has a flair for individuality. I am discussing and illustrating here some of the most typical of the methods of goal guarding, together with some of the attempts used to penetrate or displace them.

The man-to-man defense is the least prominent of all the defenses used on the Coast, albeit this type of defense is used by some of the outstanding and successful teams.

The assigned type of man-to-man is used. The assignments for guarding are made before the game begins, and shifts

to 4, who has moved over toward No. 3. As the pass is made out to 4, 2 darts toward 1, as shown, and uses 1 as a screen.

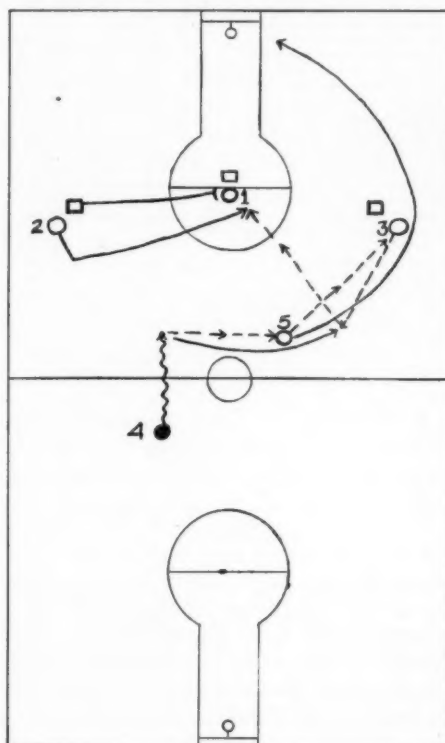


Diagram 2—The center screen play.

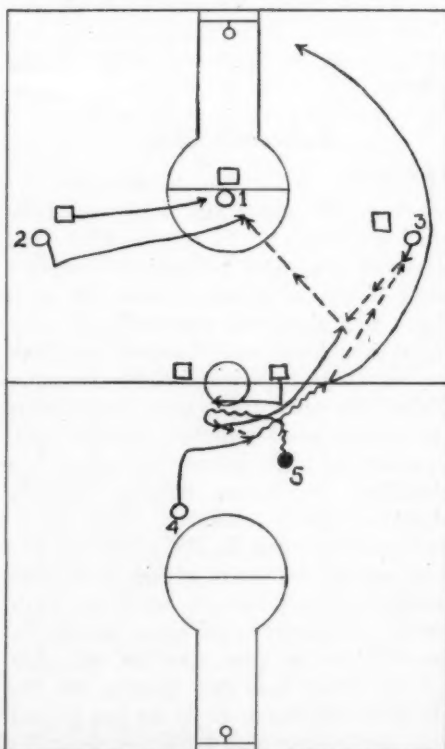


Diagram 3—Crisscross of guards before starting screen play.

He receives a pass from 4 and may dribble into the basket, shoot from a set position in front of 1, or pass in to 5 under the basket or back out to 4 as judgment may dictate.

When the guards who bring the ball across the center line are molested in their attempt, then the crosscross maneuver, as shown in Diagram 3, and which is self-evident after studying Diagram 2, is often employed.

A variation of this same type of screen play is shown in the scissors play of Diagram 4. In this play, 3 passes to the center, 1, and immediately darts around for a return pass. Instead, however, of taking a pass he moves over into the path of 2's opponent. After No. 3 crosses the center of the court, 2 breaks across the court as shown to receive a pass from 1 and then shoots over 1, who acts as a screen, passes to 4 under the goal, dribbles into the basket, or passes out to 5. No. 3 in cutting across the court should have plenty of space between his path and the position of 1 so that the guard of 3 can follow him across the court in front of 1, rather than be forced to drop behind 1. The effectiveness of these two companion maneuvers (Diagrams 2 and 4) lies in the fact that the key to the movement of the players for each is in the choice of pass made by 3; therefore the two plays make a very flexible part of the offense.

The most recently developed type of position defense, which seems to be gaining the ascendancy in defensive tactics, is the 2-3 defense as shown in Diagram 5 in the original set-up and awaiting the attack of the opposition. As is the rule with practically all position defenses, the players shift according (1) to the position of the ball and (2) to the position of their opponents. Thus, with the ball at the position as indicated in Diagram 6, and the offensive players distributed as shown, the

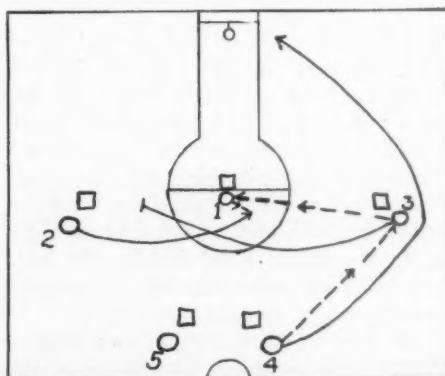


Diagram 4—The scissors play to be used against a man-to-man defense.

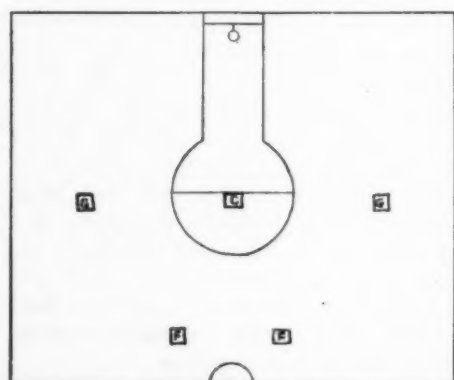


Diagram 1—Preliminary set-up before picking men in a man-to-man defense. Many teams interchange the center with one forward, so that the center is covering a guard.

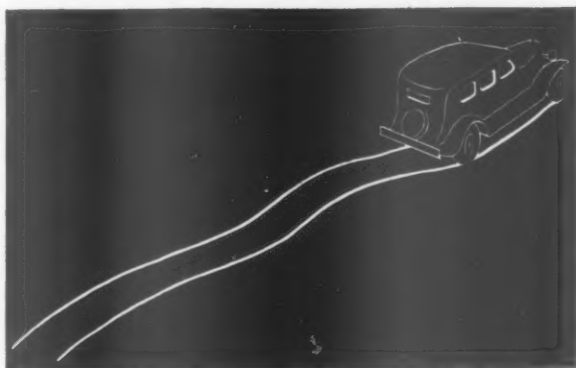
are made only to prevent blocks or when an opponent breaks away with a clear path for the goal. While most of these teams drop back across the center line (See Diagram 1) and then cover their opponents as they come across, a few fight for the ball all over the court.

The screening offense and scissors play as executed so effectively by Sam Barry, Southern California's greatest proponent of the screen, is one of the most effective offensive maneuvers against the man-to-man.

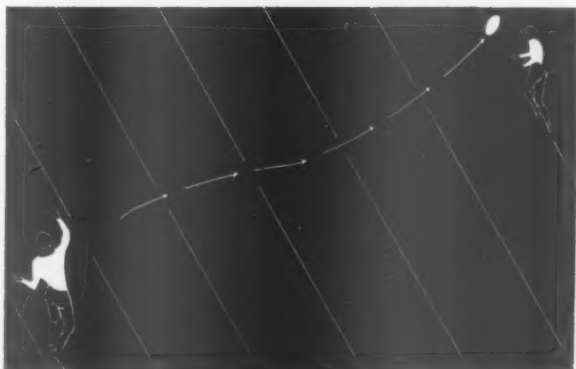
A screen play on the center is shown in Diagram 2. Player 4, a guard, dribbles across the center line and passes to guard 5, who passes to forward 3, and then breaks around 3 for a possible return pass and a screen of his opponent. No. 3, if the return play is not possible, passes back

# NO WONDER

## SO MANY INCOMPLETED PASSES



**HUMP, HUMP, HUMP!** Who hasn't felt the lurchy effect of a car wheel that has been put out of balance by a bent spoke or a heavy tire shoe. Every whirling thing must be in balance.



**NO WONDER SO MANY INCOMPLETED PASSES**  
—When a football is out of balance it corkscrews along—the pass goes haywire, some player or team gets the razz.



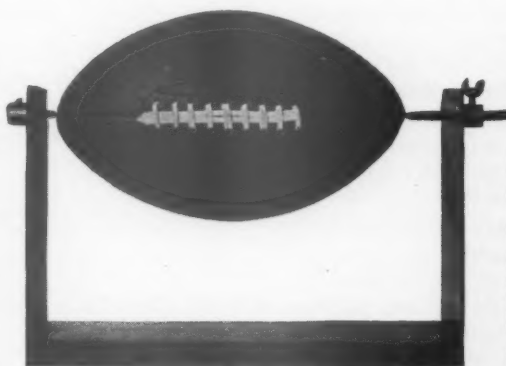
**NOW, TWICE AS MANY PERFECT PASSES.** The new Wilson ball bores through the air in a perfect arc. When you reach to catch it—it's there.

Now for the first time a football has been perfected that takes the wobble out of passes. Thousands of players have been wrongly blamed for passes gone haywire over which they had no control. Equipment has not matched in skillful construction the development of the game itself.

The new Wilson Counter-Balanced Football puts an end to this injustice. The player can now have a ball perfectly balanced, that cleaves the air in an even, controlled flight. We believe this improvement will do as much for the game as double lacing, double lining, valve type inflation and those other Wilson innovations.

Not until you have actually thrown the new Wilson Counter-Balanced Football will you appreciate its bullet-like precision of travel.

Supply your players with it for their Spring workouts. Others are doing it—you owe your men a similar advantage.



**THIS TEST TELLS THE STORY**

An ordinary ball wobbles violently as it picks up spinning speed. The new Wilson ball spins true as a top.

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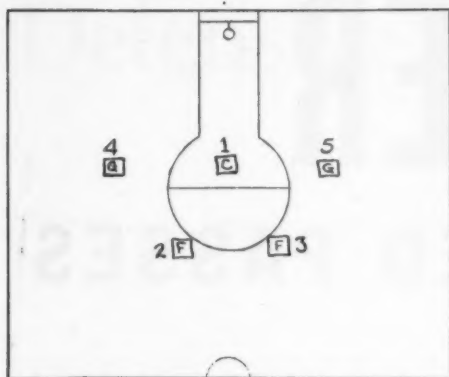


Diagram 5—2-3 position defense in preliminary set-up awaiting the attack of opponents.

players would shift into the relative positions as indicated by the dotted squares. Usually the forwards are the two front men, 2 and 3, the center is 1 and the guards are 4 and 5. It is of decided advantage to have at least one tall man, preferably the center, in the back line for rebound work, and two tall men in the front. If the players in front are large, then passing on the part of the offensive guards is made the more difficult.

Probably one of the most effective plays against this defense is one which deploys the defense to one side of the court and then attempts to work a guard down the opposite side and under the basket. The center of this defense is usually so well fortified that around-the-horn and guard-around, or, as the amiable Coach Caddy Works of U. C. L. A. classifies such a maneuver, the "old blind pig," plays are very effective. The "old blind pig" play, as it is commonly employed, is shown in Diagram 7.

The ball is passed from 5 to 3. No. 5 fakes to follow up his pass and then retreats. As 3 receives the ball, 1 cuts to the corner for a possible pass and at the same time 2 darts to the free throw line and over on the side of the court toward the ball and receives a pass from No. 3. As the ball is passed in to 3 the tendency of the defensive forward, 7, is to turn toward the ball and thus turn his back on guard 4. As the pass is made to 2, No. 4 breaks for the goal and, before 7 can recover, 4 receives a pass for a set-up shot from 2, who has pivoted and has thus evaded defensive player 9.

A variation of this type of defense is a combination of man-to-man and position defense. The three rear players move as previously described, but the two players out in front play the guards in a man-to-man fashion, and as long as the ball is in front of them they stay closely with the two guards, force the play in the back court, and attempt to delay the ball in the back for more than ten seconds. Effective play on the part of these two players results in many interceptions, held balls, and other miscues on the part of the offensive team. This is the particular argument for this type of defensive tactics. The one

weakness of such a defense from the point of view of the advocate of a tight zone defense is that the three rear men have much greater responsibilities due to the fact that they have greater areas to cover. They must therefore be the more alert for their task.

One method of protecting against and taking advantage of such rushing tactics is shown in Diagram 8. As guard 5 approaches his opponent, 7, he dribbles

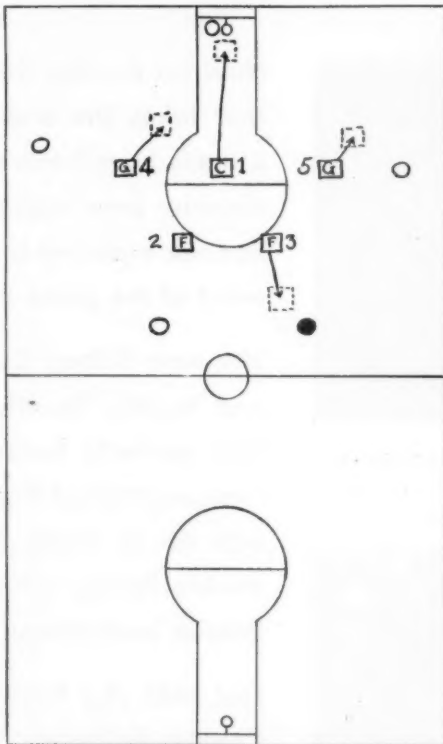


Diagram 6—Showing the shift of the defense to meet a specific offensive set-up.

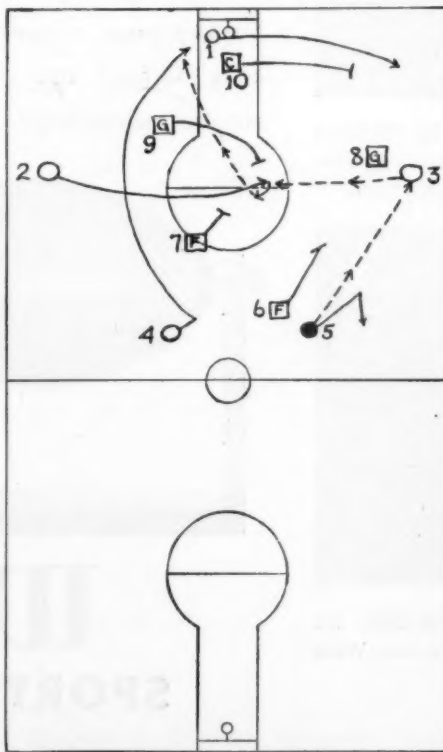


Diagram 7—The "Old Blind Pig" play.

toward the center of the court, pivots and passes back to 4, who cuts across behind him. (This maneuver makes interceptions more difficult.) Upon receiving the ball, 4 passes to 3 who breaks out along the side lines. No. 3 passes immediately to the center, 1, as shown. As the ball is passed to 3, both 4 and 5 dart for the basket on either side of the center, 1. No. 1 passes to whichever guard has succeeded in evading his opponent and the play continues as shown. The two forwards, 2 and 3, replace the guards so that there is plenty of protection and then 1 becomes the follow man. If no pass is possible to either of the guards, then 1 passes to either forward or attempts to fake and dribble into the basket himself.

These examples represent actual conditions that have been observed in regular games. They are the formations and plays that have seemed to be most effective for the cases discussed and are therefore passed on to the readers of the *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* in appreciation for the many valuable ideas received from the same source.

Because of these variations in defensive tactics, it becomes almost necessary that a team be given a wide latitude in offensive tactics and extreme freedom in the exercise of judgment in the use of offensive maneuvers during the progress of a game.

As a result of this condition of defensive play on the Pacific Coast, Stanford has begun the development of what has been named the "Freedom Offense." This system stresses sound fundamentals and encourages a maximum of individual initiative.

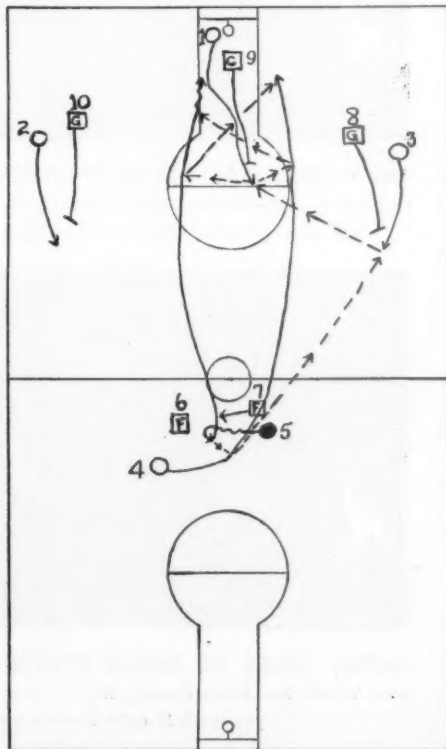


Diagram 8—Showing one method of penetrating a combination man-to-man and position defense.

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Athletes who have graduated continue to stop at the Windermere, and recommend it to their friends as "The place to live". It is the nearest hotel to Stagg field, Bartlett Gymn and the University of Chicago's huge New Field House—just a few blocks away. Many of the players on the Chicago White Sox Baseball Team make their home at the Windermere.

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Athletic Directors and Track Coaches of the Big Ten will meet at the Windermere on March 9th and 10th during the Big Ten Indoor Track and Field Championships at the University of Chicago fieldhouse. Officials and coaches of the Armour Tech. Relays to be held March 17th will also meet here.

## Hotels Windermere

WARD B. JAMES, *Managing Director*

*At The Gateway to Chicago's World's Fair Grounds in 1934*

# East, West, North and South in the Football World

## First District Report

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT,  
MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND  
AND CONNECTICUT

By D. O. McLaughry  
Brown University

THERE were no outstanding football teams in the New England District this year. From a national standpoint and a sectional standpoint, football was below par in New England, compared with former years.

Up until about three years ago, the Notre Dame system of football was not played in New England. In the last two or three years it came in. I think I did not see it until 1930.

One of the outstanding performances of 1933 was the victory of Harvard over Yale. Yale won this game in masterly fashion. Dartmouth was below par, and so was Brown. Brown had the worst season in a large number of years. The old axiom, that crowds will come to see football when it is played by those with the ability to win, again held true in New England.

## Second District Report

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA  
AND WEST VIRGINIA

By Harvey J. Harman  
University of Pennsylvania

THE 1933 football season in the Second District was a season of upsets, only Princeton going through with a clean slate. The lack of undefeated teams was due to the great number of good teams and the increased intensity of the schedules rather than the lack of good teams.

Competition was keen in both the big and small college circles. So-called set-ups could not be counted on because of the excellent ability of some of the small college teams.

Outstanding teams in this district, in addition to Princeton, were Pittsburgh, Columbia, Fordham, Army, Duquesne, Bucknell, Davis-Elkins and Colgate. In the smaller college conferences, Muhlenberg, Hamilton and Gettysburg ranked high.

Attendance figures increased. The high mark in attendance was reached at the Army-Navy game on Franklin Field, which 79,000 people attended.

Most of the colleges in this district lowered their prices of tickets.

There was a creditable decline in the number and severity of injuries last fall in spite of the fact that many schools had

*AN informal but comprehensive survey of the football situation in all parts of the country is given in the reports published here of the nine district representatives of the American Football Coaches Association. Some of these reports were read at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Association held in Chicago shortly after the close of the regular 1933 football season.*

larger squads, and more teams playing intramural football.

In order to present a complete picture of the Second District, questionnaires were sent to coaches of all college and normal school teams in the four states. Over seventy coaches co-operated by returning their questionnaires. I shall discuss each of the nine questions separately.

### 1. What do you consider the outstanding development of football in our District during the 1933 season?

Greater use of the forward pass, quick kick and forward lateral, and the development of the open style of play to cope with better defenses were among the most frequent answers to this question. All sections of the District reported shifts after a huddle, patterned on the Howard Jones type. The spread formation had a rebirth in many colleges in this District, according to the replies. There was a distinct improvement in the type of football played in the small colleges. Better balanced teams caused keen competition. There was a tendency to discard orthodox strategy in favor of lateral passes and forward passes on any down. A multitude of deceptive maneuvers—especially hidden ball plays and double spinners off the single and double wing-back formations—were used in an endeavor to outwit the increased defensive ability. Punting, and particularly spot punting had a great revival. Well coached teams, as far as blocking and tackling are concerned, were scattered all through the District.

The increased development of the open style of attack probably had much to do with the fact that Princeton had the only undefeated team in this section. New side line plays and more forward passes completed behind the scrimmage line were evident. Greater participation in football shows that the open style of attack is popular among the players as well as the coaches.

### 2. What types of offense were used in your games?

The reports show that the Warner double and single wing-back formations were

used by 85 per cent of the colleges in this District. The Notre Dame shift and short punt formations were next in percentage of use. Some colleges reported the use of the punt formation as the major offensive line-up, while others reported the man-in-motion from the single wing-back. Many teams in this District came out of a shift into double or single wing-back, or punt formation; from all three formations running and passing plays were employed. The unbalanced line predominated.

### 3. What was the prevailing style of defense?

Forty-three coaches reported the 6-2-2-1 as the basic defensive set-up. The seven-diamond defense was reported by seven coaches; the seven-box by ten coaches, and the 6-3-2 by eleven coaches. Many coaches who previously used the seven-box resorted to the 6-2-2-1 all over the field this year because of the more open style of attack, particularly passes and quick kicks. The zone defense against passes was used by most of the colleges in this district.

### 4. As a result of your observations, do you favor a change in the dead ball rule? If so, what?

Second District coaches showed themselves overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the dead ball rule. The vote was forty-eight to eight. Some coaches in the District, however, believe that the ball should be declared dead only when the ball-carrier is in the grasp of an opponent. Several coaches favor allowing the knee (as well as the hands and feet) to touch the ground. The questionnaire shows that the coaches regard this rule as a reward for a runner's ability to stay on his feet and as a step forward in preventing injuries.

### 5. Do you favor moving the goal posts back to the goal line?

The coaches answered "No," by a vote of forty to fifteen. Most of the coaches believe that there is still ample opportunity to kick goals from the field with the goal posts where they are. Several coaches suggested putting the cross-bar on the goal line, but the goal posts on the end line. This could probably be done with the use of "sky-hooks." Quite a number of coaches suggested leaving the goal posts where they are, and added that when a team is outside its 20- or 25-yard line and wishes to try for a goal from the field that team should be permitted to move 10 yards closer to the goal line, but must kick on the first down. Andy Kerr



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**FRITZ CRISLER**

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Only Major undefeated and untied team in 1933.

**1933 Record**

Princeton 40 — Amherst 0  
Princeton 45 — Williams 0  
\*PRINCETON 20 — COLUMBIA 0  
Princeton 6 — Wash.-Lee 0  
\*PRINCETON 33 — BROWN 0  
\*PRINCETON 7 — DARTMOUTH 0  
\*PRINCETON 6 — NAVY 0  
Princeton 26 — Rutgers 6  
\*PRINCETON 27 — YALE 2  
\*Major Games



**HARRY KIPKE**

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Big Ten Champions 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

**1933 Record**

Michigan 20 — Michigan State 6  
Michigan 40 — Cornell 0  
\*MICHIGAN 13 — OHIO STATE 0  
\*MICHIGAN 28 — CHICAGO 0  
\*MICHIGAN 7 — ILLINOIS 6  
\*MICHIGAN 10 — IOWA 6  
\*MICHIGAN 13 — N'THWESTERN 0  
\*MICHIGAN 0 — MINNESOTA 0  
\*Big Ten Conference Games



**CRAIG RUBY**

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

In his eleven years as coach of the University of Illinois and The Big Ten Conference, his teams have only finished out of the first division once and he has won one championship. Two years as head coach at University of Missouri, he won the Missouri Valley Championship both times. Considered one of the most experienced and most efficient teachers of basketball in the country.

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**JUNE 25th TO JUNE 30th (Inclusive)**

states he would like to see the goal posts moved back in such a way that the posts would not act as defensive players for teams defending the goal.

6. *Do you favor permitting the forward pass to be thrown from any place behind the scrimmage line?*

The vote on this question was close. Thirty-five coaches voted, "No," but twenty-three coaches voted in favor of this innovation. Those coaches who favored the rule claimed it would give the offensive team a needed advantage over the defense. Those who were in favor of letting the rule of forward passing stand as it now is gave as their reason the fact that there is plenty of opportunity for forward passes under the present rules; the innovation has not helped the professional game, they say, and, if the professionals cannot use it to their advantage, there is little chance that college boys could do much with it.

7. *What should be done, if anything, about the fumble rule?*

Thirty-eight coaches favored letting the rule stand as it is. Twenty-one coaches would like to see the rule changed to permit the ball being advanced by anybody who recovers a fumble. Of these twenty-one coaches, eight favored keeping the existing rule to protect lateral passes, as this is the only branch that needs the protection for which the rule was created.

One coach favored letting the defense run with the ball, after a fumble, except that inside the 20-yard line it could be recovered but not advanced. Three coaches favored changing the rule to what it once was—to keep up the interest in the game, as nobody understands the present rule, they claim.

8. *What suggestions do you have for improvement in the rules or the officiating?*

This question permitted a wide range of answers, as they were written at the close of the football season. There was a great deal of criticism of the officials. There was, however, an overwhelming sentiment in favor of letting the rules alone. This was demanded for many reasons, chief of which was that of letting spectators, players, officials and coaches catch up with the present rules. Some of the rules changes suggested were as follows:

1. Elimination of the sharp fiber cleat.
2. The privilege of substituting at will.
3. Limiting the defensive line to a certain number of men—say, six or seven.
4. Giving each team five downs; with the fifth down a compulsory kick.
5. Further simplification of the rules.
6. Making the penalty for an attempted lateral pass beyond the scrimmage line, which turns out to be a forward pass, 5 yards instead of 15 yards.
7. Treating lateral passes like forward passes—dead when they hit the ground.
8. Elimination of that provision which

decrees the loss of the ball when a forward pass hits an ineligible man on the line of scrimmage.

9. Revising the penalty for roughing a kicker so that it shall not grant a first down.

This small number of changes suggested other than the ones mentioned in the questionnaire show that *the coaches in this district are very well satisfied with the existing rules*. As might be expected at the close of the season, suggestions for and criticisms of the officials were plentiful. Over 50 per cent of the coaches desire that more young men be worked in, and that all officials should attend an officials' school

### FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS

**SIX TEAMS** playing in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas . . . played before a total of over two million spectators.—Ninth District Report.

**THE RULE** changes of last year are generally viewed as satisfactory.—Eighth District Report.

**THE SPREAD** formation had a rebirth in many colleges in this District.—Second District Report.

**THE PLAN** of using special time-keepers on the side lines, persons other than the four regular officials, seemed to meet with general favor.—Sixth District Report.

**THERE WAS** a creditable decline in the number and severity of injuries last fall.—Second District Report.

**SEVENTY-FIVE** per cent of the smaller colleges have facilities for night contests.—Seventh District Report.

**THE SOUTHEASTERN** Conference lifted the ban on broadcasting and left it up to the individual schools.—Fourth District Report.

**NAVY LED** all teams in the East in attendance, playing to 350,000 spectators during the season.—Third District Report.

**MANY** of the smaller conferences in the District produced fine teams that were capable of making a good showing against major competition.—Fifth District Report.

**THE COACHES** in this District are very well satisfied with the existing rules.—Second District Report.

before the season opens; not only to brush up on the rules, but to learn uniform interpretation. There was some criticism of the officials' disregard of the rules on flying tackle, flying block, holding on offense and use of hands on defense. Several coaches suggest returning to the old mutual agreement of selection of officials by the coaches. One coach asked that officials designate the man on whom a foul is called. Five coaches asked for officials who would watch for infringement of the rules instead of the progress of the ball. One coach wanted the officials to give his captain "more rope." Most of the coaches

felt that the officials and Walter Okeson did a good job last fall.

9. *Have you any suggestions to improve the functions or meetings of the American Football Coaches Association?*

This question brought almost no response. The four suggestions were:

1. Keep the meetings closed.
2. Hold the meetings at the close of football season; early in December in order to get a larger turn-out.
3. The American Football Coaches Association should go on record as advising the Rules Committee to leave the rules alone.
4. Hold free discussion in the meetings of all types of problems confronted by coaches.

Football in this district is in a healthy state and should produce a fine season in 1934.

## Third District Report

DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

By E. E. Miller

United States Naval Academy

**C**OLLEGES in the Third District have played scheduled games with a wide range of teams in other districts, some of the intersectional opponents being the strongest in the country.

Two of the five teams mentioned for Rose Bowl competition this season were in the Third District, namely Duke and Navy.

Perhaps the greatest thrill to befall any team during 1933 came to the University of Delaware when Green, one of its players, ran back the opening kick-off of the season against Baltimore for 101 yards to a touchdown in a victorious game.

Noted victories in the Third District for 1933 were as follows: Duke over Tennessee, 10 to 2; Navy over Notre Dame, 7 to 0; North Carolina over Virginia, 14 to 0; St. John's College (Annapolis) over Swarthmore, 12 to 8; Virginia Military Institute over Virginia, 13 to 12; Washington and Lee over Kentucky, 7 to 0; Catholic University over South Dakota, 27 to 6.

Other notable events include Georgetown's tie with Manhattan, 20 to 20, after trailing, 13 to 0, at the half; Duke's nine victories before its first defeat; St. John's five victories in eight games; and Virginia's excellent stands against Columbia and Navy. Navy led all teams in the East in attendance, playing to 350,000 spectators during the season.

Johns Hopkins reported an off year, due to loss of ten regulars by graduation. Wake Forest and Virginia Poly likewise were nipped by a football depression.

Summed up, the Third District appeared to experience an excellent year both as to attendance and success of its teams.



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Riddell track shoes are fast making for themselves a name equal to that of our football shoes. They feature an interchangeable spike that works. The soles of our track shoes are reinforced with

a steel plate. The fixture binds the sole together in such a way that the spikes cannot punch up into the foot. We make them in two grades, Yellow and Blue Back Genuine Australian Kangaroo.

### Yellow Back Kangaroo Shoes

with interchangeable spikes



Style S

Style S—A very fine model. A light but very durable glove fitting yellow back sprint shoe. Hand turned.

Style JP (Right)

Style JP—Pole vaulting shoe. Hand turned. High top. Six spikes in tap and one spike in heel.



Style JY

Style JY—Long distance running, walking or indoor track shoe. Hand turned. Darex sole and heel. No spikes.



Style J

Style J—Field or jumping shoe. Hand turned. Has counter and two spikes in heel.



Style SZ

Style SZ—Broad jumping shoe. Hand turned. Eight spikes in tap.



Style JX

Style JX—Cross country. Hand turned.  $\frac{3}{8}$ " spikes in top. Cushion heel.

### Blue Back Kangaroo Shoes

with interchangeable spikes



Style N

Style N—A hand turned running shoe of very fine quality, strong and durable.

Style KP

Style KP—Pole vaulting shoe. Hand turned. High top. Six spikes in tap and one spike in heel.



Style K

Style K—Field or jumping shoe. Welt construction. Two spikes in heel.

Style 75

Style 75—Field or jumping shoe. Construction similar to that of the K.



Style KY

Style KY—Long distance running, walking or indoor track shoe. Hand turned. Darex sole and heel. No spikes.



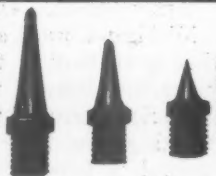
Style NZ

Style NZ—Broad jumping shoe. Hand turned with eight spikes in tap as in SZ.



Style KX

Style KX—Cross country. Hand turned.  $\frac{3}{8}$ " spikes in tap and cushion heel.



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## Fourth District Report

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI,  
LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA,  
FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

By Ted Cox  
Tulane University

THE colleges of the Fourth District enjoyed another successful season, especially in the evenness of the competition.

Most of the larger schools are in the new Southeastern Conference. Although this Conference awards no championship, two of its members, Alabama and Louisiana State University, were undefeated, Alabama having one tie and Louisiana State University two ties.

In the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic

THE DEAN of coaches, Amos Alonzo Stagg, now at the College of the Pacific, scored many touchdowns with his flanker and man in motion attacks.—Ninth District Report.

A FEW coaches believe that over a long period of time the radio will actually increase attendance if a better breed of announcers can be produced.—Seventh District Report.

ATTENDANCE at games showed an increase over last year.—Eighth District Report.

PUNT OFFENSE and defense were stressed, many coaches using every member of the team to good advantage and with excellent results.—Ninth District Report.

ALL DIFFERENT types of offense were used, but the modified punt was most popular.—Seventh District Report.

THE TROJANS played before nearly 600,000 fans.—Ninth District Report.

PERHAPS the greatest thrill to befall any team during 1933 came to the University of Delaware when Green, one of its players, ran back the opening kick-off of the season against Baltimore for 101 yards.—Third District Report.

A FIVE-MAN line was set up on occasions, possibly for the purpose of confusing offensive assignments, but the five-man line developed into a six- or seven-man line as soon as or before the ball was snapped.—Seventh District Report.

Association, which now has thirty-two members, and most of them in this District, Centenary, Howard and Murray Teachers were undefeated and untied in league competition.

The coaches of the Southeastern Conference had a very worthwhile meeting on December 8th and 9th. Many coaches from other schools not in the Conference were also present at the meeting; so the recommendations should be representative of the feeling of the whole Fourth District.

The following things were recommended to the Southeastern Conference:

1. That there should be a central board,

or some other agency, to pick the officials.

2. That there should be no restrictions in regard to scouting. (There had been a ruling during 1933 that an opponent could be scouted only twice.)

3. That officials be rated by ballot of the coaches instead of being rated by the number of major games that they handle.

At this meeting, the coaches also balloted favorably on the following proposed rule changes:

1. That the incoming substitute be allowed to talk immediately.

2. That the ball be brought fifteen yards from the side lines instead of ten yards.

3. That the clipping rule be changed so that the old option could be used again.

The coaches named a committee to draft some plan whereby the younger officials would be used in more games.

The coaches elected Frank Thomas of the University of Alabama as president for the coming year.

The Southeastern Conference lifted the ban on broadcasting and left it up to the individual schools. Freshman games were limited to two.

I think that the meeting of the coaches, which was held immediately after the football season, and before the national meeting, was an excellent idea. It is the opinion of all the coaches I interviewed that the same idea be carried out in the future.

## Fifth District Report

ILLINOIS, OHIO, INDIANA,  
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA  
AND IOWA

By Don C. Peden  
Ohio University

THE most important conference in the Fifth District is the Western Conference. The group of universities making up this Conference, as well as the smaller colleges in the various conferences in this District, enjoyed a very successful season. The key games drew greater crowds than those of a year ago, and the total attendance in the various conferences surpassed that of 1932.

The University of Michigan again won the Western Conference championship, although it played a tie game with Minnesota, a team that had the distinction of being undefeated, but tied four times. Zuppke of Illinois and Solem of Iowa furnished the surprise teams of the Conference and a little "break" for either one would have resulted in a share of the title. Ohio State and Purdue had outstanding teams, each being defeated in only one game. The material of the other four teams was not up to Conference standard, and as a result they fell into the second division.

Notre Dame produced a team that could gain as much ground as some of its championship elevens, but that for some reason could not produce touchdowns.

Many of the smaller conferences in the District produced fine teams that were capable of making a good showing against major competition. In Ohio, Wooster College, coached by L. C. Boles, won the Ohio Conference title, while the University of Cincinnati, coached by Dana King, and Miami University, coached by Frank Wilton, shared in the Buckeye Athletic Association title.

Probably every conceivable offensive and defensive maneuver was used the past year in this District. Variations of all the standard offensive formations were practiced by various colleges. The tendency of the defense was to play a six-man line until it was forced into a seven-man line.

THE COACHES in this District are not ready for repeal of the fumble rule.—Sixth District Report.

SOME TEAMS went to spreads and unusual variations of eligible receivers with marked success. The use of such tactics resulted in wide open games, with much heavier scoring than in the last few seasons.—Eighth District Report.

THE OUTSTANDING feature of the 1933 football season in the Pacific Coast District was the remarkable increase in game attendance over that of the previous year of depression.—Ninth District Report.

ATTENDANCE figures increased. The high mark in attendance was reached at the Army-Navy game on Franklin Field, which 79,000 people attended.—Second District Report.

VERY FEW, if any, of the institutions in this District are in favor of radical rule changes.—Seventh District Report.

THE KEY GAMES drew larger crowds than those of a year ago, and the total attendance in the various conferences surpassed that of 1932.—Fifth District Report.

SECOND DISTRICT coaches showed themselves overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the dead ball rule.—Second District Report.

THE COACHES named a committee to draft some plan whereby the younger officials would be used in more games.—Fourth District Report.

This year was no exception to the rule that the teams of the Middle West usually play a great many intersectional games. Such games as Army-Illinois, Ohio State-Pennsylvania, Michigan-Cornell and Northwestern-Stanford gave football followers an opportunity to compare the strength of teams in various parts of the country. Intersectional games tend to cement friendly relationships between institutions.

There seems to be a feeling on the part of a good many coaches that something should be done to loosen up the defense in order to bring about more scoring. It was suggested by some, as it was a year ago, to allow forward passing any place behind the



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• BASEBALL EQUIPMENT •



line and to rescind the dead ball rule; others wished to have the goal posts moved up to encourage kicking.

While I had no authentic report gained through a questionnaire in regard to the injuries during this past season, I feel certain that fewer teams were handicapped because of injuries; this leads us to think that the Rules Committee has accomplished its purpose in making the late rule changes. At least, there seems to have been a decrease rather than an increase in the serious injuries during 1933.

## **Sixth District Report**

**SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA,  
NEBRASKA, MISSOURI, IOWA  
AND KANSAS**

*By Emil S. Liston*  
Baker University

**T**HE Sixth District comprises the states of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. It is as highly organized with respect to conferences and working organizations as any other district in this Association. These have so developed within the past few years that now we have a network of conferences throughout these six states. Our tendency has been toward small units. Rarely does any unit exceed eight members. More often it is less than that number.

With few exceptions, the various conferences are within one state or section of a state. The important exceptions are the Big Six, which has all of its members in this District except the University of Oklahoma, and the Missouri Valley, which has four of its members within our borders.

Each conference has its faculty representatives, athletic directors and coaches so organized that the work of the groups is co-ordinated. Some conferences have secured a commissioner of officials whose task it is to assign officials from an approved list supplied by the coaches. This practice seems to be gaining favor in some parts of the Sixth District.

There have been very few upheavals of importance in the Sixth District during the past year. Most of the conferences have remained intact thus far, and very few coaches have made changes.

The past season was most encouraging to the larger institutions. Teams generally were better than those of 1932. Because of the depression, some of the smaller colleges, however, are having difficulty keeping their material up to standard.

Attendance at games for the 1933 season ranged from 10 to 100 per cent increase over the 1932 season. An effort has been made to determine the reasons for the increase. Many coaches attribute it to a stimulation of interest, rather than to decreased admission prices and the no broadcasting policy. Some colleges report substantial increases where games were broadcast. The total income exceeded that of 1932. Most favorable weather conditions

during the season undoubtedly did much to increase gate receipts. Night football in the southern part of the District was blessed with excellent weather until late in November. This also tended toward an increased gate.

From the standpoint of intersectional competition, our District may be justly proud. Coach Dana X. Bible's University of Nebraska Cornhuskers, winners of the Big Six race, led the list by winning from Texas, Iowa and Oregon Aggies. Their only loss was to the University of Pittsburgh. Kansas played Notre Dame to a scoreless tie, won from George Washington University and lost to Tulsa. A. N. "Bo" McMillin's Kansas Aggies, second place winners in the Big Six, played a scoreless tie with Michigan State, but lost to Texas School of Technology. Creighton defeated Rice, and Iowa State won from the University of Denver.

South Dakota State, Washburn and St. Benedict's also had intersectional competition. The Haskell Indians had their usual number of intersectional battles; their game with Temple created the most local interest because Gus Welch, the new Haskell Coach, formerly played under "Pop" Warner, Temple's coach. Many intersectional games for 1934 are found scheduled by the larger universities, and in the smaller colleges many interconference games are planned.

The pendulum seems to be swinging to longer schedules. Many colleges have reported an increase in the number of games played, as have a few of the universities. A nine-game schedule seems to be more nearly the standard now. A few teams have ten-game schedules. Kansas played ten games the past year, and a report from Kansas State indicates ten games for 1934.

During the past season Ossie Solem's University of Iowa team caused a lot of trouble in the Big Ten. The resumption of the Iowa-Iowa State series after a lapse of twelve years was especially pleasing to this District. V. J. Green's Drake Bulldogs were a menace in the Missouri Valley Conference. There were many outstanding teams from the smaller colleges. Al Gebert's Wheatshockers from Municipal University, Wichita; the St. Benedict Ravens of "Moon" Mullins; the Bulldogs of Don Farau, Kirksville State Teachers; Jud Dean's Simpson College squad; and Montie Eby's Coe College aggregation were all outstanding teams. No doubt there are several other teams whose records deserve mention with this selected group, but those records I do not have.

There was little change in style or systems of football play. Some coaches believe "Bo" McMillin teaches his guards and tackles the backfield assignments so that when one of them catches a pass he can run the next play from the backfield. The lateral pass and quick kick are used extensively. With some coaches, these are fundamentally a part of their offensive.

The increased use of the lateral pass has been accompanied by an increased use of 6-2-2-1 and 6-3-2 defenses.

The new substitute rule met with general approval among the coaches. The officials and spectators seem not so enthusiastic over the change. A majority of the coaches in this District approve the new ten-yard rule. It is believed that should the distance be increased to fifteen yards the purpose of the rule will be more nearly fulfilled. The coaches in this District are not ready for repeal of the fumble rule which allows players of either team to run with all fumbles.

The plan of using special timekeepers on the side lines, persons other than the four regular officials, seemed to meet with general favor. Many universities and some of the smaller colleges used this method during the 1933 season. It was found so practical that to incorporate it in the rules would meet with general endorsement.

## **Seventh District Report**

**ARKANSAS, TEXAS, OKLAHOMA  
AND ARIZONA**

*By J. F. McKale*  
University of Arizona

**F**OOTBALL in the Seventh District is, for the most part, restricted to faculty controlled athletic conferences. Practically every institution is a member of a well organized association. Forty-two of our collegiate institutions are divided among nine different conferences, six of the conferences being entirely within the Seventh District.

Judging from the results of a poll received from a majority of schools in this district, the 1933 football season was a success and a decided improvement over the year before. Enthusiasm and interest were at a higher level. With three exceptions, admission prices were reduced, but 80 per cent of the institutions reported better attendance and higher gross receipts. Two institutions, Tulsa and Texas Tech, showed 100 per cent increase over 1932. A few colleges experienced lower financial returns, but a disastrous season was the usual cause. One college abandoned the sport.

The caliber of college football played last fall in a majority of the conferences was thought to be as good as or better than that played in the previous year. Opinion on this subject was divided in the Southwest Conference. The entire District was nearly unanimous in declaring that high school football undoubtedly showed advancement in attendance, interest, standards and coaching.

Eighty per cent of the coaches thought that the 1933 season did not witness any improvement in the use of the lateral pass; a larger percentage believed that the forward pass was a greater offensive weapon in 1933 than in 1932.

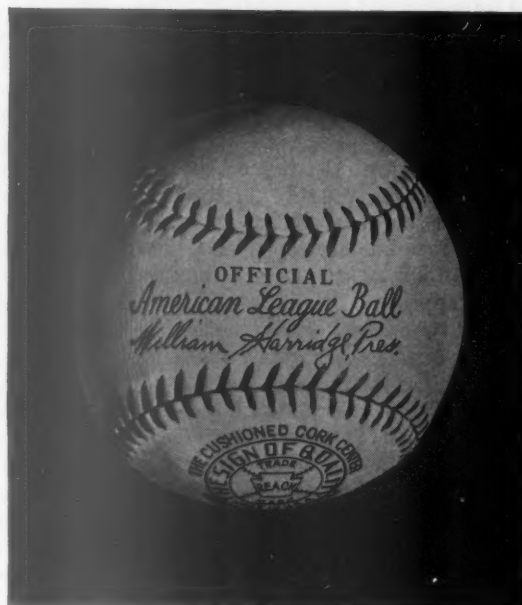
The general type of offense of 1933 did



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not vary greatly from that of 1932. All types were used successfully, but probably more schools favored the short or modified punt formation. The huddle was used 80 per cent of the time, and shifting teams outnumbered the set-and-go teams at least two to one. The coaches who used the spread formation did so successfully. The man in motion play was almost forgotten.

Four out of five teams used the 6-2-2-1 defense as their basic formation. The seven-man line was seldom employed except as a goal line defense or by Notre Dame coached teams. A five-man line was set up on occasions, possibly for the purpose of confusing offensive assignments, but the five-man line developed into a six- or seven-man line as soon as or before the ball was snapped.

Seventy-five per cent of the smaller colleges have facilities for night contests. More than half of the games in the Seventh District are played under floodlights. None of the schools in the Southwest Conference have lighting facilities. There is nearly a unanimous opinion of those colleges having lights that attendance and rowdiness are increased thereby.

The Southwest Conference had a well balanced race. Because of several sophomore teams, possibly, the standard of football was not advanced, but the season was full of excitement, with more than the usual number of upsets. Winning two successive championships in this Conference is almost unknown. Arkansas had the best record, but, as a question of eligibility was involved, the title was left in abeyance.

All different types of offense were used, but the modified punt was most popular. A majority of the teams favored the shift, and all played an open game. Six of the seven schools used the 6-2-2-1 as their basic defense, the seven-man line being favored by Rice.

Arkansas had signal success with the short punt and the double wing-back formations, the ends out a yard, the backs sitting in the gap. At times, Arkansas used a spread formation with the ends wide, 15 yards, and the backs midway between the ends and tackles.

Rice had a Notre Dame style of offense throughout, while Texas usually shifted into a short punt formation, sometimes having a man in motion. Texas Christian preferred a shift with an unbalanced line and single wing-back. Rice and Baylor preferred balanced lines, Baylor shifting into either a single or double wing-back, Southern Methodist moved both line and backs into several variations of the short punt, while Texas A. & M. used both the short punt and the double wing-back systems.

Only Texas and Texas Christian reported smaller total attendance for the season.

The East Texas Teachers won the Lone Star Conference title, using a single wing-back and a short punt offense with a 6-2-

2-1 defense. The Texas Conference title was annexed by St. Edward's employing a straight Notre Dame system.

Tulsa had the championship team of the Big Four of Oklahoma (Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Baptist and Phillips) and shared the state title with Oklahoma A. & M. Tulsa with a very versatile offense—using both a shift and spread—has made considerable progress during the past few years.

Oklahoma A. & M. repeated its Missouri Valley Conference championship of 1932. The Aggies used an unbalanced line with a double wing-back formation, the tail back four yards deep. The 6-2-2-1 defense was always employed outside their 10-yard line. The University of Oklahoma finished third in the Big Six, favoring the short punt offense and a 6-2-2-1 defense, but in some games used a seven-diamond defense exclusively.

The Oklahoma Intercollegiate Conference, consisting of six teachers' colleges, was led by Southwestern Teachers of Weatherford.

Henderson State won the title in the Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference, using a short punt formation almost exclusively. Its defense was the 6-2-2-1, a formation, used by practically all of its opponents.

Texas Tech was the best team in the Border Conference (Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas), using a straight Notre Dame system. All the Border teams showed improvement but were not in the same class as Tech.

Very few, if any, of the institutions of this District are in favor of radical rule changes, although some suggestions were received relative to fumbled balls. A large majority of the coaches think broadcasting decreases receipts. A few coaches believe that over a long period of time the radio will actually increase attendance if a better breed of announcers can be procured. Seven of the nine conferences claim that the number of injuries has not increased, while four stated their belief in a decided decrease.

A larger number of intersectional games were played by teams in this District, the more important being Rice vs. Santa Clara, Southern Methodist vs. St. Mary's, Texas vs. Nebraska, Texas Christian vs. North Dakota, Rice vs. Creighton, Texas A. & M. vs. Tulane, Oklahoma City vs. South Dakota, Tulsa vs. George Washington, Texas Tech vs. Kansas State, and Oklahoma vs. Vanderbilt.

## **Eighth District Report** UTAH, COLORADO, WYOMING AND NEW MEXICO

By **W. H. Saunders**  
University of Colorado

THE 1933 season showed a definite tendency toward the raising of the competitive level within the Rocky Mountain Conference. Splendid teams were devel-

oped by Utah, Colorado Aggies, Denver, Colorado, Utah State and Brigham Young. The championship race was so close that three teams, Utah, Colorado Aggies and Denver were tied for the title, each team having suffered one defeat. Next year should see still further advances in all departments of the game.

The defense did not continue the marked advantages over the offense that it has seemed to hold for the past few years, although the teams employing standard offensive formations still had difficulty in scoring. Some teams went to spreads and unusual variations of eligible receivers with marked success. The use of such tactics resulted in wide open games, with much heavier scoring than in the last few seasons.

The rule changes of last year are generally viewed as satisfactory. There is a decided tendency to question both the dead ball and fumble rules of two years ago. A majority opinion among the coaches is that the game would benefit if the rules were left alone for a period of years or at least until the experimental stage in their enforcement has passed.

Attendance at games showed an increase over last year. This increase was not distributed over the Conference as a whole but was rather caused by large increases near the centers of population. The gate receipts did not show a corresponding increase per game because of reduced prices and the fact that more games were played.

## **Ninth District Report** CALIFORNIA, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND NEVADA

By **B. F. Oakes**  
University of Montana

THE outstanding feature of the 1933 football season in the Pacific Coast District was the remarkable increase in game attendance over that of the previous year of depression. As in other sections of the country, reduced ticket prices generally helped the football recovery program, but the increase in attendance far exceeded the most optimistic expectations of athletic leaders in this district.

The University of Southern California, playing most of its games in the massive Olympic Stadium, attracted more spectators than in any other one team. The Trojans played before nearly 600,000 fans. Six teams playing in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, namely, Southern California, Stanford, University of California, University of California at Los Angeles, St. Mary's and Santa Clara, played before a total of over two million spectators. So it is very evident that the popularity of the game is continuing to increase rapidly in this District.

The Pacific Coast District fell in line with the rest of the country in the matter of upsets and defeats of the usual favorites,

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and this kept football interest at a high pitch throughout the season. Oregon State started the upsets on October 21st by playing Southern California to a tie at Portland, and Washington State the same day surprised everyone by outplaying and tying the strong California team in their game played at Pullman. On October 28th, Washington humbled Stanford at Seattle by a score of 6 to 0. Notable victories were scored by Stanford over Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles over Washington State and Oregon over St. Mary's. Santa Clara's tie with St. Mary's was hardly expected. Every team in the Pacific Coast Conference tasted defeat at least once last season, and the University of Oregon and Stanford finished in a tie for the best Conference record.

In the Far Western Conference, the University of Nevada, San Jose State, College of the Pacific and Fresno State had outstanding teams. In the Northwest Conference, the College of Puget Sound, Willamette, Oregon Normal and Southern Oregon Normal all had good teams.

The University of San Francisco and Loyola of Los Angeles played some fine football against the larger Coast teams.

Gonzaga had a great defensive line and held Oregon State to a scoreless tie early in the season, but lacked the offensive punch it had the previous year. Columbia College of Portland showed far more strength than usual.

Many intersectional games were played, the following being the most important: Southern California vs. Notre Dame, Southern California vs. Georgia, Stanford vs. Northwestern, Stanford vs. Columbia in the Rose Bowl game New Year's Day, Oregon vs. Utah, U. C. L. A. vs. Utah, Oregon State vs. Fordham, Oregon State vs. Nebraska, Montana vs. Utah State, St. Mary's vs. Fordham, St. Mary's vs. Southern Methodist, and Santa Clara vs. Rice Institute.

The appointment of Mr. Herb Dana as Commissioner of Officials for the Pacific Coast Conference was a forward step, and considerable improvement was shown in officiating throughout the district.

Mr. Dana's office was increased financially, and his position, too, so that he could better handle his work the coming year.

Many teams used the shift; some in complicated and others in simple forms. Half the coaches admitted that they used

the simple form to satisfy the public. The forward pass and the lateral pass were used more effectively and more often than ever before. Punt offense and defense were stressed, many coaches using every member of the team to good advantage and with excellent results.

Stanford had a well conceived attack, using both the single and double wing-back formations, and in addition an effective short passing attack to which were added fake passes and runs, and short forward passes behind the line of scrimmage which struck at every spot along the defensive line. I mention this because it has reference in a way to the proposed new rule change in passing behind the line of scrimmage. We had two attacks of this type on the Coast. It seems to me that the secondary defense would be held only a trifle longer if the ball-carrier could come up to the line of scrimmage before passing.

The seven-man line defense was seldom used in our District. Some teams kept the six-man formation even inside the five yard line.

The dean of coaches, Amos Alonzo Stagg, now at the College of the Pacific, scored many touchdowns with his flanker and man in motion passing attacks.

# The Football Coach and the Rules Committee

By Fielding H. Yost  
University of Michigan

**M**EMBERS of the National Football Rules Committee are appointed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association; they are appointed by districts. Members of the American Football Coaches Association Advisory Committee were in attendance at the 1933 meeting of the Rules Committee, and in every respect were treated like and acted exactly as if they were members of the Rules Committee. There was also another committee there. That was the committee of the officials, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Dana. In addition there was Major John L. Griffith, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The coaches' group was represented by Lou Little, Noble Kizer and Howard Jones. They were present every minute of the two days that the Rules Committee was in session.

The two final recommendations made by the committee of the coaches' group were the only two rules changes of any importance that were made. Those changes were related to the clipping rule and bringing the ball in ten yards.

I believe that an exceptionally fine ar-

rangement is to have, in addition to members of the Rules Committee, three very active members of the officials' group present, and three active members of the Coaches Association, because I feel this is true: Out of that group of about twenty, there was not a soul there but had one very definite and anxious purpose, and that was to make a better and finer game for the boys who play it.

We are doing very, very much as coaches that helps very materially in convincing the public that we have poor officials, and also that we have a very poor

game. I refer to the criticism that comes from coaches during the season, criticism of officials we think have made mistakes. I refer also to the fact that each of us feels he has some ideas, perhaps, that would make the game better. I think that is true about the fumble rule.

There is a big penalty for the mechanical fumble now. We lose about forty yards if one of our players fumbles the ball. Under the old fumble rule the catching of the punt was eliminated. The University of Michigan was the only team that played the ball when it could get it on a fumble. In order to open the game laterally, there was a rule change that affected the passing of the ball laterally. The rule change that affected the lateral pass very materially was that a player could not run with a fumbled ball.

If we were to re-adopt the rules covering a fumble and run, there would be no more lateral passing. The game would not be open as it has been in width, if we put the fumble rule back in. Nobody is going to take the chance of throwing the ball out, so that it will go out in the open and have nothing between the intended receiver and the goal line but atmosphere.

**PRESENTED** here is an extemporaneous speech by Fielding H. Yost made before the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association, January 27, 1933. Mr. Yost, who, as is well known, has been associated with athletics at the University of Michigan for approximately a third of a century, is a member of the National Football Rules Committee. Mr. Yost was persuaded to speak because Howard Jones, member of the Football Association's Advisory Committee to the National Football Rules Committee, who was to have given a report on his committee's work, was unable to be present.

If we were to go back to the old idea, there would be too much danger in trying to catch a punt. There would be the fear that the ball would be fumbled and the other team would get a touchdown.

You coaches have a wonderful medium for getting across anything you want to the Rules Committee through your own representatives. I am sure that there are none of your coaches sent to the meetings who do not appreciate any suggestion that comes even from an individual to the Rules Committee. You get all that contact through the proper channels, and the press will not seemingly be full of criticism of officials and the spreading of an inference that we have a poor game.

We ought to be boosters of our own game, not critics. Our criticisms and suggestions should come not through the press but through the channels that are so wide open for every one of us to get our ideas across to the Rules Committee.

It is my observation, having watched football for forty years and having seen its evolution, that we have the finest game we have ever had. It demands more than ever of a boy in alertness and everything we like to see in a game. I feel that the door is wide open. We have not begun to use every possible offense. We can make it open on one side as well as the other, and some coaches are doing it right now. Let us boost our game, do nothing to harm it, and leave no inference that it is not the finest game for the youth of America.

## Conditioning of Football Players

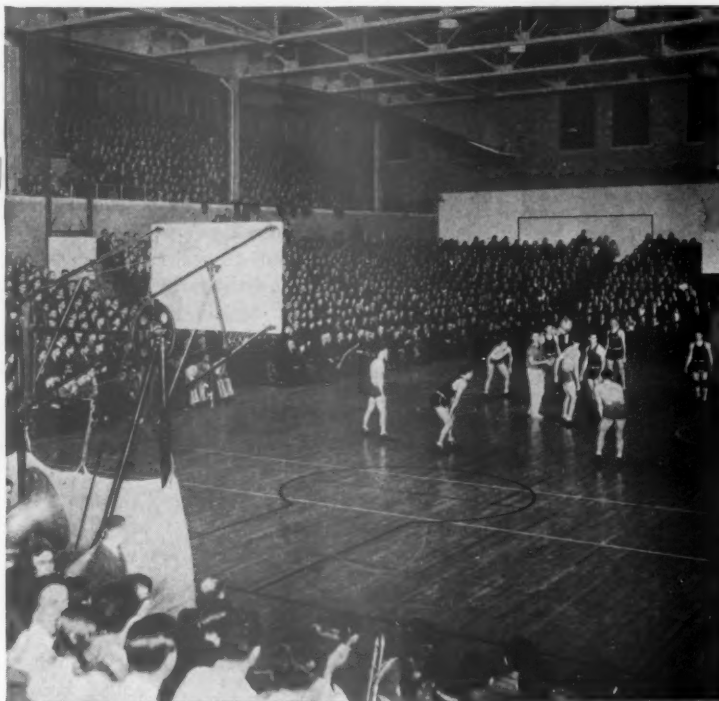
By Charles B. Hoyt  
University of Michigan

*WIDELY known as a coach and conditioner of track athletes, Charles B. Hoyt gives here his methods of bringing a football team to top form and keeping it there. This paper was read December 27, 1933, before the American Football Coaches Association's Thirteenth Annual Meeting.*

THE subject I am about to discuss is one which is very important in the development of a successful football team. There are a great many things in this paper that are common knowledge to most of us men in the coaching game. But this does not mean that these facts are common knowledge to the boys who come to us every year; we must not take for granted that they know these things. This is impressed upon me every year when I go over these training problems with the boys and have such replies to my instructions as, "I never heard of that before."

I should like to discuss briefly some of the important things that have a direct bearing upon a well conditioned squad. With the tough competition that we all face now in our schedules, it is necessary for the boys to report for the opening practice in fairly good shape if they hope to be of

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any real value to the team. I think it is advisable for the coach or trainer to talk over with the men at the close of spring practice, or advise them during the vacation, just what kind of activity they should indulge in before reporting for practice in the fall.

A great many boys have the idea that they should have hard laboring jobs during vacation in order that they may be tough when the season opens. I have yet to see the boys who, after laboring hard all summer, are ready for football in the fall. They usually come back underweight; they have no pep, they are tired and they are muscle-bound. The boy should work in the open air and I would advise him to play tennis, golf and baseball. Exercise of this nature not only keeps the boy in good physical condition but it continues to develop co-ordination. It is not advisable for boys to play any football during the vacation, as football is a short season game, and they must be keen for the game in the fall. Kicking and passing the ball are good exercises as recreation.

It is a good thing for the boys to do some running about two weeks before the opening of fall practice. Short runs of fifty to one hundred yards about three times per week at about two-thirds speed are the best. These will build up the wind and strengthen the legs for the running that is demanded in the opening practice sessions.

A competent doctor should examine all candidates for the squad before they are permitted to begin practice. No coach or trainer should take the responsibility of using a boy in athletics unless he has been furnished a complete summary of the boy's physical condition.

At the beginning of the season the following points should be discussed or explained to the squad.

#### *Injuries*

**A**LL injuries should be reported at once. Too many boys have the idea that they will be all right the next day. Often a scratch or a bruise may develop into something really serious if left unnoticed. Just a few years ago our best back and kicker, Gilbert, was lost to the team the night before the Illinois game. On the previous Saturday, he had bruised his elbow and did not report it until Wednesday night. On the day of the game, he had an infected gland in the arm pit and of course was definitely out of the game. Nearly every year I see unfortunate occurrences of this and similar nature in the various forms of sport, and a large percentage of them might have been prevented if reported early.

#### *Training Rules*

**I** SHOULD like to go on record as not favoring hard and fast training rules, for I believe that there is a bad reaction

from the boys when they are told that they cannot do this and cannot do that. It is much better to suggest to a boy that he get his regular rest and that he should get at least eight hours sleep each night and more if possible. He certainly needs this much, for he is indulging in a very strenuous exercise. He is using up a vast amount of energy which can be replaced only by the necessary sleep.

#### *Diet*

**T**HE diet of boys on the team not living together cannot be regulated. But one may give them a general outline of the sort of food they should eat. It has been my plan to make the following suggestions regarding their eating. "Eat enough at meal time to carry you through to the next meal. Do not eat between meals. Avoid all greasy and fried foods. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. Pastry of all kinds should be eaten in moderation. And do not overeat."

Almost every year we have some man on the squad who overeats. He is sluggish, does not respond to the practice and seems to tire quickly. This condition can usually be remedied by visiting with the man and suggesting that he undereat for one week. By that time he will feel so much better that you will have won your point.

#### *Menu Before Game*

**T**HERE are so many ideas being advanced regarding the diet of athletes that it is useless to discuss them in this paper. It might be of interest to you coaches to have me outline the meal that we give our teams before the contest. This type of meal has been found to be very successful. It consists of one glass of orange juice, one five-ounce tenderloin steak or two eggs, one slice of dry toast, butter and weak tea, if desired.

#### *Water*

**T**HE use of water is important. A pailful of cold water should be on the field at all practice sessions and at games. It is bad practice for players to drink much water during either practice or games when their bodies are in a heated condition, but they should moisten their mouths and take a few swallows. After the workout, water should be taken at intervals, but only a small amount at a time until the system is cooled. It is very important that the water lost from the system through perspiration should be replaced.

#### *Conditioning of the Team*

**I**N conditioning the team, the coach should give a variation in the work for the first ten days. The players should have ten to fifteen minutes of calisthenics and grass drill each day. In giving this drill, the coach is able to get a great deal of work done in a short time. The drill is a fine thing for the body as a whole.



Running should occupy a large part of the conditioning program. Running under punts and catching passes, dodging and pivoting not only give the necessary work but develop skill in these phases of the game. Signal drill does a lot to build up the wind and endurance. It is much better than sending the squad on a long run at the end of practice. Long runs are very hard on big men as they make the legs tired. Short sprints are much better.

Fast starting during the first seven days of work is not advisable because it is apt to cause a muscle strain on the front thigh. A strain at this place will cause trouble for ten to twelve days, and a severe case will last longer. The men should have at least a week of conditioning to toughen them before the scrimmages begin. By following a careful conditioning program, a great many injuries will be prevented.

The amount of work that the squad should have depends on the physical condition of the boys and how far advanced they are in the technique of the game. The length of the practice period should be from one and a half to two hours. The coach in charge of the practice should determine the amount of work by the reaction of his men. If the right mental condition can be maintained among the boys, the physical program may be carried out without any difficulty. It is very seldom that a boy goes bad physically, if he is in the right frame of mind.

#### *Weight Chart*

**T**HE weight chart is important, as this may be used for a guide in the amount of work throughout the season. The boys should always weigh before going out for practice and when coming in from the field. The best plan is to have them weigh stripped and before bathing. By studying the weight chart, the coach can tell at a glance who is working on the field and how much work each boy should have. On warm afternoons, boys will lose up to twelve pounds in practice or a game. This is nothing to be alarmed about, but the boy should be back to weight at the next practice. After a boy is in condition he should hold his weight throughout the season. In many cases a boy picks up one to four pounds during the season. However, in mid-season some boys will lose weight. At this time of the season the system seems to be drying out. This may be remedied by having the boy drink more water. He will come back to weight in a few days and will feel much better. If the boys in mid-season are feeling tired, have them rest from thirty minutes to one hour before practice time.

#### *Mid-Season*

**I**N mid-season the squad must be handled very carefully, for as a rule our hardest game comes during the last part of the season. At this stage of the season,



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the regular players will not improve much more in the technique of the game. Scrimmage now will improve the team play very little. The men who play the game on Saturday should come out on Monday and do nothing except warm up. The work the rest of the week should not be rough, but the squad should have one hard drill during the middle of the week. This hard drill should keep the men in good physical condition.

The practice in mid-season must be made enjoyable, for the boys are growing a little tired of rough work. On Saturdays we want them to be eager for the game and have pep enough to be going all the time at top speed. If they are knocked around during the week, they will not be overanxious on Saturday. Fifteen to twenty minutes of the practice period should be in games, such as touch tackle, and kicking games. The boys get a great deal of value from this type of game as they are running, dodging and handling the ball. These games add interest to the practice and keep the boys hustling instead of loafing through the afternoon.

The work the day before the game should be very light and consist of nothing more than limbering up exercises. I think we all make the mistake of running too much the day before the contest.

On the day before the game there is nothing more to be gained physically. This time and up to game time should be devoted to getting the players in the right frame of mind. I do not think that the finest conditioned athlete is of much value if he is not set mentally on the day of the contest.

#### Day of the Game

ON the day of the game the players should arise at their usual hour and eat breakfast at the customary time. A great many boys wish to sleep on the morning of the game, as they have the idea that they will feel better. However, they will be much better off if they get up, have their breakfast, take a brisk walk for ten or fifteen minutes, and then take an hour for sleep, or at least stay off their feet for the remainder of the time before the contest.

The players should have ample time to dress so that there will be no hurry or confusion in the dressing room. The coach should arrange the program so that the squad is dressed just in time for the warming up drill. At this time the players are on edge, and their surroundings should be calm. On every team there are one or two men who are very nervous. The least break or confusion in the program is apt to upset these boys, and quite often this will cause a bad reaction on the rest of the team. There is really no cure for nervousness. A certain amount of this is necessary to every athlete, but every boy in athletics must learn to control his nerves.



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# Azzi Ratem for Selecting National Football Champions

By William F. Boand

**A**ZZI RATEM is a method of ranking football teams after the games have been played. It is not intended as a method of predicting results. The general AZZI RATEM method is founded upon these four theories.

1. A point grade for any college football game can be given to each team participating.

2. A football team's point grade for any college game should depend upon whether the game is won, lost or tied; the strength of the opponent; and, to a limited degree, upon the difference in score.

3. The average grade for the season is a football team's final rating.

4. Every football squad should rank above every other with a lower average rating.

To obtain any team's point grade for a game played, we find the sum of four factors. These are called Preliminary Rating, Victory Bonus, Score Allowance, and

**F**OR a number of years, William F. Boand has been working on a system for ranking football teams. In developing this system, which he calls Azzi Ratem (*As I Rate 'Em*), he has solicited and received suggestions from coaches and statisticians in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Boand was one of the speakers before the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association. The article presented here, however, was written especially for this publication. It is interesting to compare the results of Azzi Ratem with those of other systems.

Opponent's Coefficient.

The Preliminary Rating is a set number of points with which every team starts every game.

The Victory Bonus is a set number of points which is added to the Preliminary Rating in case of victory, and deducted from the Preliminary Rating in case of defeat.

The Score Allowance is a point credit for the difference in score which is added in case of victory and deducted in case of defeat.

The Opponent's Coefficient is a point credit representing the opponent's strength. It may be either a plus or minus number.

The Opponent's Coefficient is worked out by the use of a supplementary and independent rating system.

For convenience, we will hereafter refer to the team being rated as Home Team.

## Formula for Game Rating

**T**HE AZZI RATEM formula provides that Home Team receives

For Victory—Preliminary Rating plus Victory Bonus plus Score Allowance plus Opponent's Coefficient.

For Defeat—Preliminary Rating minus Victory Bonus minus Score Allowance plus Opponent's Coefficient.

For Tie Game—Preliminary Rating plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  Coefficient of Home Team plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  Coefficient of the Opponent.

The point value of the Preliminary Rating may be fixed at any number of convenient size.

The point values of the Victory Bonus, Score Allowance and Opponent's Coefficient depend upon the relative importance of each of these factors as compared to the other two.

These values are found by setting up a

number of theories of value and reducing the theories to figures.

An example of how this is done was given in the December, 1932, issue of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL in an article dealing with the subject of conference rating and ranking. At that time, we gave the general AZZI RATEM Method, a set of specific theories, the definite point values that would express these theories in figures and, finally, a demonstration of how these figure values could be checked back against the theories.

Those who are especially interested in the technical angles of a rating system may dig back into their files for a copy of the December, 1932, issue of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL.

Since the point values of the present National AZZI RATEM System will be readjusted after the opinions of coaches have been reduced to a definite set of theories, they are of little importance, but

## High Ranking Teams (Azzi Ratem) 1933

Michigan	152.8
Princeton	146.1
Southern California	142.8
Pittsburgh	141.1
Nebraska	137.5
Louisiana State	136.0
Oregon	133.5
Ohio State	130.5
Minnesota	128.8
Columbia	128.6
Duquesne	128.4
Centenary	127.4
Purdue	125.4
Alabama	123.5

1932

Southern California	153.1
Michigan	146.8
Purdue	138.4
Pittsburgh	135.6
Texas Christian	134.3
Tennessee	132.8
Colgate	132.3
Auburn	128.0
Notre Dame	126.5
Wisconsin	125.7
Brown	124.1
Ohio State	123.1
Centenary	121.8

1931

Southern California	160.4
Tulane	148.7
Tennessee	143.0
Northwestern	135.3
St. Mary's	135.3
Georgia	131.8
Pittsburgh	129.3
Notre Dame	128.0
Harvard	126.3
California	124.4
Alabama	121.7
Fordham	121.4
Stanford	120.8

## High Ranking Teams (Azzi Ratem)

1930

Notre Dame	163.4
Alabama	156.6
Northwestern	145.1
Washington State	136.7
Southern California	136.7
Michigan	136.0
Tennessee	134.7
Colgate	130.8
Fordham	129.2
Stanford	127.6
Texas	127.5
Tulane	127.4
Army	126.1

1929

Notre Dame	147.1
Southern California	140.5
Purdue	140.3
Pittsburgh	139.6
Fordham	130.6
California	128.8
Illinois	127.3
Texas Christian	125.4
Tulane	123.8
Tennessee	123.4
St. Mary's	122.8
Stanford	121.8
Colgate	120.8

1928

Southern California	146.4
Georgia Tech	142.7
Stanford	134.7
Tennessee	131.7
Detroit	131.4
Nebraska	126.4
Wisconsin	125.7
California	125.6
Drake	123.4
Florida	123.1
Carnegie Tech	122.8
Boston College	122.0
Army	121.3

may be used as an illustration.

The Preliminary Rating is 100 points and the Victory Bonus 41 points. The Score Allowance is equal to the difference in score not to exceed 19 points. The Opponent's Coefficient, worked out by the use of a supplementary rating system, is limited to a maximum of plus 60 and a minimum of minus 60.

Therefore, the present formula for a game rating is as follows:

Home Team receives

For Victory—100 plus 41 plus difference in score not to exceed 19 points plus the Opponent's Coefficient.

For Defeat—100 minus 41 minus the difference in score not to exceed 19 points plus the Opponent's Coefficient.

For Tie Game—100 plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  Coefficient of Home Team plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  Coefficient of the Opponent.

The AZZI RATEM National rankings for the past six years as worked out by the present system are submitted for the criticism of coaches.

#### Questions

EVERY member of the American Football Coaches Association is requested to aid in the construction of the final rating system. In case the result should at some later date meet with the approval of the Association, the rating system will be turned over to this organization. Please send your answers to the following questions, and as much additional comment as you choose, to AZZI RATEM, in care of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL.

1. Is a victory over a strong opponent worth a higher game rating to Home Team than a victory by the same score over an opponent of average strength?

2. Approximately how much more?

3. Is a victory over an opponent of average strength worth more than a victory by the same score over a weak opponent?

4. Is a close defeat at the hands of a very strong opponent worth more than a like defeat at the hands of an opponent of average strength?

5. Is a decisive victory worth more than a close victory?

6. Is a close defeat worth more than a decisive defeat?

7. In case the margin of victory or defeat is taken into consideration, is the difference in score beyond 19 or 20 points of any significance?

8. Is a decisive victory over an opponent of the weakest class worth any more than the original Preliminary Rating?

9. Is a decisive defeat at the hands of a major opponent of the strongest possible strength worth as much as the Preliminary Rating?

10. Should post-season games be included in a team's record?

11. Criticize the rankings of the leading teams of the past six years as worked out by the present AZZI RATEM System.

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## Conditioning of Football Players

(Continued from page 35)

### Warming Up

THE squad should have from ten to fifteen minutes of easy, slow work to warm up. The main idea is for the athlete just to keep moving and thus get the whole system in a loose, relaxed condition. It is a mistake for players to come on the field and dash up and down as fast as they can. This is not only very fatiguing but is a dangerous practice as the muscles are not ready for such severe strain. Between halves, the men should lie down and relax, and wipe their faces with towels soaked in ice water. It is a good plan to put a cold towel over the forehead as this helps to cool off the system and also to clear the head. Be sure that each man is all right in every way before permitting him to return to the field.

After the ball game there is always more or less confusion, and the players are all in a hurry to get away. But whoever is responsible for the boys' condition should go to each boy individually and question him about his condition. If the boy needs any attention, the person responsible should insist that he have this attention at once.

Our training quarters are always open on Sunday morning, and any boys who do not report are called on the telephone and checked regarding their condition.

After all, the work of handling the squad in order to have the men in good physical condition requires mostly common sense; and, if we hope to keep the game on a high plane, we must keep in mind at all times the viewpoint and welfare of the boy.

### Tennis Coaches and Players

**REPORTS** from various parts of the country indicate a growing appreciation of the value of tennis as an intercollegiate or intramural sport.

"The carry-over value of tennis as a form of exercise in adult life is too valuable to neglect giving it emphasis during the college period of life," writes W. C. Munn of Arkansas A. and M. College.

"Tennis here at Carleton College has a definite part in our intercollegiate program," states Marshall Diebold, Director of Athletics.

"We have thirty-eight courts here at Dartmouth," is the information sent in by C. L. Gilligan, Tennis Coach, who estimates that 700 men at his college participate in tennis.

Arrangements are being made by *The Athletic Journal* for several articles on tennis which will appear during the spring months. These articles are designed not only for the regular tennis coach and the intercollegiate player, but also for the beginning player and for the athletic coach of high school or college who is not a tennis expert but who, because of his position, finds it necessary to teach the fundamentals of the game to young players.

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The American Olympic coach tells how each event should be carried thru. Form and training methods are lucidly disclosed. This book by a great track and field coach will be a great help to the athlete and his coach. It was published late in 1932. It contains 162 pages and 35 illustrations. Price \$2.00.

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## Strict Man-for-Man Defensive Basketball

(Continued from page 10)

This is shown in Diagram 7 and is called *swinging around*. The defensive player swings quickly around and tries to meet his man before the latter is in position for a shot. Many offensive players try to go all the way in under the basket for a shot and may easily be caught. A long shot following a successful screen play would be hard to prevent.

## The Game, the Coach and the Player

(Continued from page 12)

he should retire and let some better man take his place.

Recruiting and subsidizing are on the wane. Perhaps the depression has had something to do with this as it has made our men more earnest and serious. There are fewer and fewer cases of ineligibility through scholastic deficiency. Probably it is being better realized that subsidizing and recruiting do not pay.

There are two regulations which will keep intercollegiate athletics wholesome and sound: First, proper preparation for college as evidenced by ample and suitable scholastic entrance standards; and, second, full and proper scholastic performance after entrance. The more we think about it the more we realize that most of the things for which football has been criticized will fade from the picture if these two regulations are observed. Here and there some college president might set up a plausible alibi and disclaim knowledge of recruiting. But even though he were a Sammie Weller he could hardly set up an alibi for lack of suitable scholastic standards.

Football is a great game, vital in the lives of the lads of the nation. It is a laboratory where boys may develop and demonstrate physical and moral courage, unselfishness, enthusiasm, loyalty and self-effacement. It gives boys a cause. Its field is the most democratic place in the world, where race, religion, politics, poverty or riches cut no figure; where a boy is judged for what he does and for what he is. It also provides a fine example. Through the fall season, several million youngsters in this country are imitating their heroes on the football field. Most of the touchdowns on college fields are first dreamed of under a little vest in some backyard. So long as the game is played by the student and the amateur with the ideals and impulses of the amateur, so long as the men on the playing field lose their lives and find them again in the life and spirit of the team, the great college game of football will endure.

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